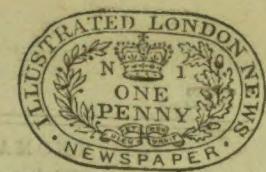


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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1858.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND FREE TRADE.

In a military Government there may be social, but there never can be political, freedom. The Emperor Alexander may abolish serfdom, and give personal liberty to the Russian peasant, but he cannot, unless he revolutionise the Government and imperil his own throne, allow any portion of his subjects to discuss public affairs, unless it be in approval. In Austria the Emperor may overthrow the feudal privileges of the great nobles, and make the poorest man the equal of the richest in the sight of the law, but he cannot permit his own authority to be questioned or suffer the press to advocate any other form of government but that of which he is the representative and the agent. In like manner the Prussian people—every male amongst whom is bound at some period of his life to be a soldier—can never, as long as their military system is maintained, either by choice or necessity, enter into the true comprehension, much less the enjoyment, of constitutional liberty. The Emperor of the French—even if personally disposed, in deference to the instincts and traditions of the nation, to relax the firm hold with which he seized the popular neck on the day of the *coup d'état*—cannot, as the head of a purely military autocracy, allow freedom to the promulgation of political opinion. The bulk of the people, the peasantry, on whose votes he has built his throne, have no opinion, except a faith in Bonapartism, and that is all the opinion he requires.

To allow the doctrinaires of politics—whether Three-coloured Republicans, Red Republicans, Orleanists, or Legitimists—to say their say in places of public resort, or promulgate their notions in the newspapers, would be simply to encourage mutiny; and mutiny in an army is, as every one knows, the most serious of public calamities. Liberty and government by means of an army cannot coexist. Thus the constitutional liberty of Europe, considered in this light, removes itself further and further into the future. It is a dream not to be realised in our day. It has no chance amid the armed hosts of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and France; and it is idle to look for it in any of those countries until they awake to the conviction that standing armies are standing nuisances, and that great military chieftains cannot govern by opinion, but must govern by the sword.

But there is one kind of freedom which is possible even in a military despotism, and that is the freedom of commerce. As well-wishers to the permanency of the good understanding now subsisting between the Governments of Great Britain and France, and desirous that this merely political alliance should ripen into an international friendship cemented by mutual interest, we rejoice to see that the French Emperor is endeavouring to infuse into the minds of the French people the elements of the philosophy of trade, and gradually preparing the way for their reception of those great truths by the adoption of which Great Britain, since the repeal of the Corn Laws, has so largely benefited. In this respect the Emperor, and some of the able men who lend their zeal and their talents to the support of his Government—amongst whom we may especially cite M. de Persigny, the late Ambassador at this Court—are far more enlightened than the French nation. Ideas of political freedom are rife enough, as they have been for eighty years; but, as regards commercial freedom, the French are, for the most part, in all but hopeless arrear with the intelligence of the age. They are stolidly, densely, obstinately, Protectionist. If France cannot make good iron, let France go without iron, or be

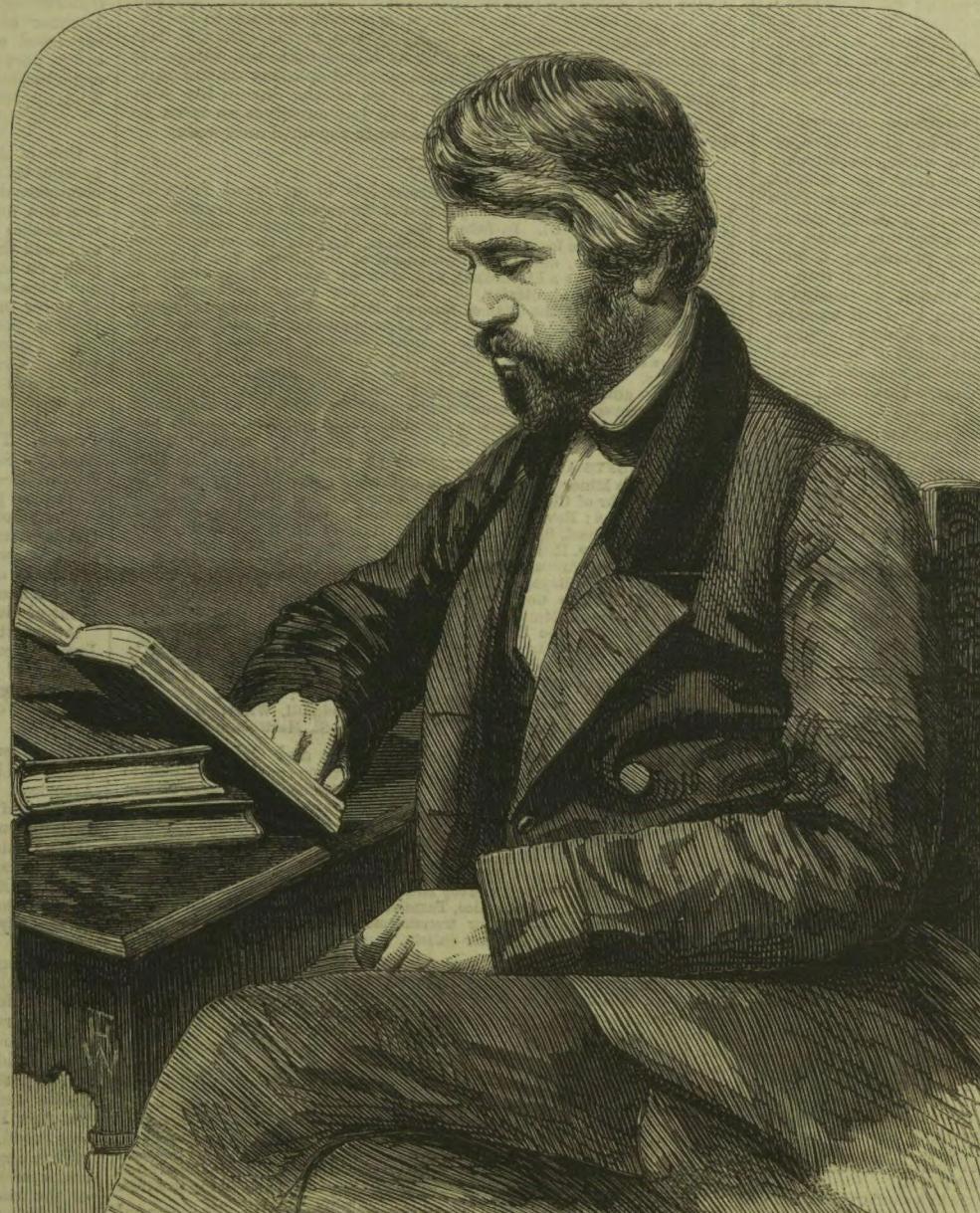
content with bad iron at the price of good. If French manufacturers cannot make woollen cloth, or velvet, or calico, or any other article of use or necessity, as well and as cheaply as the English, let France go without cloth and velvet, or pay a larger price for inferior articles. The skill, the means, the knowledge, and the opportunities of French manufacturers belong to France, and France must take them for better or for worse, and be content. Trade is a matter of patriotism, and he is a bad Frenchman who would buy English woollens and calicoses merely because they are cheaper and better than the French—an enemy to his country—a traitor to the State—a *mauvais sujet*—a misguided theorist—a man in the pay of a foreign nation, partly knave and partly fool—a man in whose bosom the *amour sacré de la patrie* never had a lodgment. Such is the logic of the French Protectionists; and with the exception of the merchants of Bordeaux and the wine-growers generally, and two or three able writers like M. Bastiat and M. Chevalier, all France, if it think at all upon the subject, is of this opinion. The English tariff, even before it was reformed by Sir Robert Peel, was a model of common sense compared with the existing tariff of the French. One remarkable consequence of this state of things which has doubtless presented itself to the acute mind of the Emperor is, that what the French call the "grand commerce" has gradually been abandoned; and that the French have become excellent traders in the "petit commerce," first-rate shopkeepers, and no more. It is not with the

French as it used to be in former times with the Venetians, the Genoese, and the Dutch, and as it is in the present time with the English. The French merchant does not send his ships laden with costly merchandise to the remotest ends of the earth; he does not tap the founts of new enterprises, open up fresh countries to the commerce of the world, explore unknown coasts and rivers to trade with savages, or enter into those large speculations which are as common in London as small ones are in Paris. France, in consequence of this restriction of her commercial energy, is a poorer country than she ought to be, if her possible wealth were estimated by the amount of her population and the fertility of her soil. The Emperor is aware of the evil, and sees the remedy. He has hitherto acted very cautiously in the matter, and has even retraced some steps which he had made in advance, in deference to the fears and the clamours of those interested manufacturers who hide their love of their own unfair profits under the guise of patriotism and a regard for the welfare of France. But there are many indications not to be mistaken which show that he not only thoroughly understands but remains true to the principles of Free Trade, and that he has made up his mind sooner or later to bestow upon France the now distasteful but inestimable boon. To confer it immediately, and without further warning or preparation, might test even his great authority; but Frenchmen and the whole world know enough of the Emperor to be convinced that, if he be slow, he is sure. It was a

grand thing to vault into the throne; it was grand to complete the Louvre and the Rue de Rivoli, and to cover France with the monuments of his taste and his munificence; but it will be a grander thing to make the French a commercial nation in spite of themselves, and to link them to Great Britain by a daily intercourse of mutually beneficial trade which may enrich England much, but which will enrich France much more.

That such is the Emperor's policy we entirely believe. The last indication, and one of many similar, is to be seen in the circular which the French Consul in Newcastle-upon-Tyne has, by the authority of his Government, addressed to the agricultural societies of the north of England, requesting various replies as to the operation of the repeal of the Corn Laws on the agriculture of England, on the price of land, upon the rental of estates, on the profits of the farmer, on the consumption of bread and butchers' meat, and on various other topics. It is not, however, the farmers of France that require to be convinced. It is the manufacturers. Yet, if the Emperor, by the promulgation of authentic facts and sound ideas upon the subject, enlists upon the side of Free Trade every body in France except the manufacturers—which he may do if he sets his mind upon it—we may be certain that it will not be long before the manufacturers will have to resign themselves to the change. After a few years' trial of it, they will be as comfortable, as jolly, and as prosperous under the infliction as the once woe-begone, but now contented, farmers of England.

In the meantime the agricultural and other societies in this country who are, or may be, appealed to will, we are confident, do all in their power to forward the movement. But the French Government will not rely solely upon such information. It has before it the social and commercial history of England for the last twelve years, and can judge for itself what part Free Trade has had in that unexampled and happily increasing prosperity.



MR. THOMAS CARLYLE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.—SEE NEXT PAGE

THOMAS CARLYLE.

THOMAS CARLYLE, a thinker and writer confessedly among the most original that Britain has produced, was born in the parish of Middlebie, near to the village of Ecclefechan, in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, on the 4th of December, 1795. His father, a man remarkable for his force of character, was a small farmer in easy circumstances; and his mother, who died only a few years ago at a ripe old age, was a woman of superior intelligence and of earnest piety. The subject of this brief memoir was the eldest son of a numerous family, and as such received an education the best of its kind that Scotland could at the period of his youth afford. He was, at a very early age, sent to the parish school of Ecclefechan, and, when in his thirteenth year, to the grammar-school of the neighbouring town of Annan. It was at this latter place that he first became acquainted with Edward Irving, a man destined like himself to a notable career. "The first time I saw Edward Irving," he writes in 1835, "was six-and-twenty years ago, in his native town, Annan. He was then fresh from Edinburgh, with college prizes, high character, and promise; he had come to see our schoolmaster, who had also been his. We heard of famed professors, of high matters, classical, mathematical—a whole wonderland of knowledge; nothing but joy, hope, healthfulness without end, looked out from the blooming young man." This meeting was in the summer of 1809, Carlyle being in his fourteenth, and Irving in his sixteenth, year; and from that time till the latter's premature and melancholy death, in 1834, the two were intimate and constant friends. It was not long after their first acquaintance that Carlyle followed Irving to that "wonderland of knowledge" of which, and its illustrious professors, he had heard so much. The reality, however, fell far short of the anticipations; and, if we may trust the description of academic life in "Sartor Resartus" as autobiographical, Carlyle's lofty visions must have been speedily and rudely dissipated in the University of Edinburgh. To him the place appeared haunted with "hide-bound pedants," to whom was intrusted the noble and difficult task of instructing "eleven hundred Christian striplings," and it was not their fault if the youths learnt anything. Yet, in this place, Carlyle contrived to pick up whatever of knowledge was there attainable.

"What vain jargon of controversial metaphysic, etymology, and mechanical manipulation, falsely named science, was current there, I indeed learned better perhaps than the most. Among eleven hundred Christian youths, there will not be wanting some eleven eager to learn. By collision with such a certain warmth, a certain polish was communicated; by instinct and happy accident I took less to rioting than to thinking and reading, which latter also I was free to do. Nay, from the chaos of that library I succeeded in fishing up more books, perhaps, than had been known to the very keepers thereof. The foundation of a literary life was hereby laid. I learned, on my own strength, to read fluently, in almost all cultivated languages, on almost all subjects and sciences."

At Edinburgh, in Carlyle's day, the Professor of "Controversial Metaphysic" was Dr. Thomas Brown—Dugald Stewart having then just retired; and Physical Science and Mathematics were represented by Playfair and Sir John Leslie. In conformity with the wishes of his parents, Carlyle began his studies with the purpose of entering the Scotch Church. About the year 1819, however, when he was twenty-three years of age, and when his education was so far advanced that, according to the ordinary course, he might have become a preacher, a change of views induced him to abandon the intended profession, and he accepted, provisionally, a situation as teacher of mathematics in a large school at Kirkcaldy, in Fifeshire. Finding, like Dr. Johnson, the vocation of schoolmaster an irksome as well as an unprofitable one, after a probation of three years, during which he had for some time officiated as tutor to the late Charles Buller, he abandoned tuition, and devoted himself professionally to literature. His first work was a translation of Legendre's "Geometry," to which he prefixed an original "Essay on Proportion." This was followed, in 1823, by a "Life of Schiller," which appeared in parts in the *London Magazine*, then conducted by John Scott, and to which Hazlitt, Charles Lamb, Thomas Hood, Allan Cunningham, and De Quincey, were contributors. The "Life" was favourably received, and our young author forthwith commenced a translation of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister." This translation, the first actual introduction of Goethe to the British reading world, was published by Oliver and Boyd, of Edinburgh, without the translator's name, and attracted no small degree of public attention. Among the many favourable notices of it by the press was one in *Blackwood's* (then all-powerful) *Magazine*, the writer of which spoke of it in just and discriminating terms:—

"Goethe," he remarked, "has, for once, no reason to complain of his translator. The version is executed, so far as we have examined it, with perfect fidelity; and, on the whole, in an easy and even graceful style, very far superior, we must say, to what we have been much accustomed to in English translations from the German. The translator is, we understand, a young gentleman in this city, who now for the first time appears before the public. We congratulate him on his very promising début; and would fain hope to receive a series of really good translations from his hand. He has evidently a perfect knowledge of German; he already writes English better than is at all common even at this time, and we know no exercise more likely to produce effects of permanent advantage upon a young mind of intellectual ambition, to say nothing of the very favourable reception which we are sure translations of such books so executed cannot fail to exercise upon the public mind."

But praise, fortunately, was not all the young author derived from the successful reception of his work. His name now speedily became familiar to the public ear, and, ere long, his circumstances appeared sufficiently promising to warrant his proposing for the hand of a young lady of great personal attractions to whom he was attached. This lady, Miss Welsh, the only daughter of a veterinary surgeon of good fortune, and a lineal descendant of the great reformer, John Knox, brought, with other property to Mr. Carlyle, a farm called Craigenputtoch, which is situated about fifteen miles from Dumfries, in one of the most solitary districts of western Scotland. To this secluded residence Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle retired almost immediately after their marriage, and from here he commenced a correspondence with Goethe, which—though too soon interrupted by the death of the great philosopher in 1832—has exercised a permanent influence upon Carlyle's subsequent career. In one of his letters to the German sage, whom his ardent disciple appears to have revered both as a hero and father, there is a charming description of the sequestered homestead of the future historian and his amiable partner:—

Craigenputtoch, 25th September, 1823.

You inquire with such warm interest respecting our present abode and occupations, that I am obliged to say a few words about both, while there is still room left. Dumfries is a pleasant town, containing about fifteen thousand inhabitants, and to be considered the centre of the trade and judicial system of a district which possesses some importance in the sphere of Scottish activity. Our residence is not in the town itself, but fifteen miles (two hours' ride on horseback) to the north-west of it, among the granite hills and the black morasses which stretch westward through Galloway, almost to the Irish Sea. In this wilderness of heath and rock our estate stands forth, a green oasis, a tract of ploughed, partly inclosed and planted, ground, where corn ripens, and trees afford a shade, although surrounded by seamews and rough-wooled sheep. Here, with no small effort, have we built and furnished a neat substantial dwelling; here, in the absence of a professor or other office, we live to cultivate literature according to our strength, and in our own peculiar way. We wish a joyful growth to the roses and flowers of our garden; we hope for health and peaceful thoughts to further our aims. The roses, indeed, are still in part to be planted, but they blossom already in anticipation.

Two ponies, which carry us everywhere, and the mountain air, are the best medicines for weak nerves. This daily exercise, to which I am much devoted, is my only recreation, for this nook of ours is the loneliest in Britain—six miles removed from any one likely to visit me. Here Rousseau would have been as happy as on his island of Saint Pierre.

My town friends, indeed, ascribe my sojourn here to a similar disposition, and forebode me no good result. But I came here solely with the design to simplify my way of life, and to secure the independence through which I could be enabled to remain true to myself. This bit of earth is our own: here we can live, write, and think, as best pleases ourselves, even though Zoilus himself were to be crowned the monarch of literature.

Now is the solitude of such great importance, for a stage-coach takes us speedily to Edinburgh, which we look upon as our British Weimar. And have I not, too, at this moment piled upon the table of my little library a whole carload of French, German, American, and English journals and periodicals, whatever may be their worth?

Of antiquarian studies, too, there is no lack. From some of our heights I can descry, about a day's journey to the west, the hill where Agricola and his Romans left a camp behind them. At the foot of it I was born, and there both father and mother still live to love me. And so one must let time work. But whither am I wandering? Let me confess to you I am uncertain about my future literary activity, and would gladly learn your opinion respecting it. Please, therefore, to write to me again and speedily, that I may ever feel myself united to you.

The only piece of any importance that I have written since I came here is an "Essay on Burns." Perhaps you never heard of him; and yet he is a man of the most decided genius; but, born in the lowest rank of peasant life, and through the entanglements of his peculiar position, was at length mournfully wrecked, so that what he effected is comparatively uninventive. He died, in the middle of his sad career, in the year 1793.

We English, especially we Scotch, loved Burns more than any poet that lived for centuries. I have often been struck by the fact that he was born only a few months before Schiller, in the year 1759, and yet that neither of them ever heard the other's name. They shone like stars in opposite hemispheres; or, if you will, the thick mist of earth—[une trame brûlante]—intercepted the reciprocal light.

Some time before the date of this letter Mr. Carlyle had commenced a series of contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*, which have since been repeatedly reprinted under the title of "Miscellanies." The first of them was an essay on Jean Paul Richter, and appeared in 1827; this was succeeded the next year by an eloquent article on German Literature, and a peculiarly beautiful biographical sketch (that referred to in the above letter) of poor Burns. Other essays, in the same periodical, followed shortly after; at the same period Mr. Carlyle was a contributor to the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, established in 1828, and to Brewster's *Edinburgh Cyclopaedia*, then in course of publication. But, while thus silently busy in his lonely home among the granite hills and black morasses of Dumfriesshire, he had already begun to put forth his whole capabilities upon a work which was to reveal him to the world in a higher character than that of a literary critic and writer in magazines, however able and genial. This new production was his "Sartor Resartus" (literally "The Tailor Out-tailored"), or an imaginary history of a certain Herr Teufelsdrück, an eccentric German professor and philosopher. In this the author presents a kind of autobiographical sketch of his life and of his ideas about God, the world, and the universe, in a style semi-serious and grotesque such as rarely has been seen before. The very strangeness and originality of "Sartor Resartus" prevented its finding a publisher; and, after the manuscript had been tossed from Edinburgh to London and from London to Edinburgh again, Mr. Carlyle was fain to cut it into portions and proffer it to the public piecemeal through the medium of *Fraser's Magazine*. It ran through many numbers during 1833-34, was sneered at by some and admired by others, but on the whole it tended to make the author's name still more extensively and more favourably known.

About the middle of 1834 Mr. Carlyle exchanged his Craigenputtoch hermitage for, in a literary sense, the more congenial atmosphere of London, and took a house in Cheyne-row, Chelsea, close to his friend Leigh Hunt, where he has remained ever since. Here, in 1837, he wrote his "French Revolution—A History," the surpassing merits of which are now well known to the reading world not merely of England but of Europe. In the summer of this year Mr. Carlyle made his appearance in a new capacity, that of a public lecturer, and delivered at Willis's Rooms a course of lectures on "German Literature" to a select and distinguished audience. This was followed, in 1838, by a second course on "The History of Literature; or, the Successive Periods of European Culture." The next year he gave a third series, on "The Revolutions of Modern Europe"; and, finally, in 1840, he delivered a series on "Heroes, Hero-worship, and the Heroic in History." The last of these courses only was published, and that obtained, it will be remembered, an enormous sale, and exerted a striking influence upon the reflective minds of his age.

These lectures were succeeded, in 1843, by "Past and Present," a work contrasting, in a philosophical spirit, English society of the middle ages with that of our own days; and this again, in 1845, by "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches," beneath which unpretending title was hidden one of the best histories of the time of the Great Rebellion. Four years subsequently appeared the "Latter-day Pamphlets;" and in another year, 1850, the "Life of John Sterling." Since that period Mr. Carlyle has been incessantly engaged on a "Life of Frederick the Great of Prussia," the two first volumes of which have just been published, and are to be followed, we hope ere many months, by two more. Of this last production, which may be regarded as his *chef-d'œuvre*, exhibiting as it does this distinguished writer's matured opinions on the great political, social, and religious questions of the day in his most vigorous and graphic manner, we have left ourselves no room to speak; and must reserve what we desire to say until next week.

ARMY SURGEONS.—A new warrant has been issued from the War Department, to regulate the position of Surgeons in the Army, which is very much improved. In future the grades of medical rank in the British Army will be four—Assistant Surgeon, Surgeon, Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, and Inspector-General of Hospitals. The Assistant Surgeon is to rank as a Lieutenant, and, after six years' full-pay service, as Captain; the Surgeon as Major, or, after twenty years' service, as Lieutenant-Colonel, with the title of Surgeon-Major. The Deputy-Inspector-General will be the equal at first of a Lieutenant-Colonel, and, after five years' service, of a Colonel; the Inspector-General will rank with the Brigadiers at the outset, and with the Majors-General of the Army after three years. This relative rank will in each case carry with it all corresponding advantages and precedents, and, with a certain particular exception respecting the compliments paid by garrison or regimental guards, will entitle its possessor to the same military honours as are paid to fighting officers of the like grades.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—The Rev. E. Wallis to be Minor Canon of Wells Cathedral; Rev. J. Gwynne to be Rector and Vicar of Clonmel, Cloyne. **Rectories:** The Rev. E. Bayley to Kiltenny, Ferns; Rev. F. Bliss to Hammorn, near Blandford; Rev. J. Carter to St. Michael, Spurriergate, York; Rev. H. B. Mason to Navenby. **Vicarage:** The Rev. R. Haynes to Stowey, near Bristol. **Incumbency:** The Rev. W. Boot to Painswick, near Kingswinford. **Chaplaincies:** The Rev. J. B. Colvill to the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading; Rev. H. F. Edgell to the Royal William Coast-guard ship, Devonport; Rev. C. J. Pulling to the New Workhouse, Manchester; Rev. W. J. Smith to Foochowfoo, China. **Perpetual Curacies:** The Rev. J. M. Colls, Bensington, Oxon; Rev. J. Dixon, St. Paul, Dewsbury; Rev. E. H. Kittoe, St. Michael's, Boldmere; Rev. E. Waterman to All Saints', Bury, Lancashire. **Curacies:** The Rev. E. Brice to Heytesbury, Knock, and Tytherington, Wilts; Rev. R. R. Chope to Sherborne Abbey Church, with Precentorship; Rev. A. Doria to Blackley, Lancashire; Rev. H. S. Green to Sedghill, Wilts; Rev. C. D. Russell, to St. Anne, Dublin; Rev. H. Swabey to St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

MAILS FOR AUSTRALIA.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company being about to dispatch their steam-ship *Salsette* to Sydney (touching at the Cape of Good Hope and Melbourne) to take up her station between Australia and Suez, under the company's new contract with her Majesty's Government, the Postmaster-General intends to avail himself of the departure of this steamer for the transmission of additional mails to the Cape and to Australia. The *Salsette* is appointed to leave Southampton on the 1st of November next, after the arrival of the day mail from London, and will convey ship-letter mails for the Cape of Good Hope and the Australian Colonies, Tasmania, and New Zealand. All letters, newspapers, &c., intended for transmission by this steamer must be specially addressed "By steamer *Salsette*."

THE "EURYALUS," 51, screw-frigate, Captain Tarleton, C.B., was taken into dock at Portsmouth on Tuesday to have her copper examined, she having touched the ground when at Torbay, on her way round to Spithead. It was found very little damaged, and a few streaks of copper soon remedied the defect, after which she was taken out of dock, and is ready to go to Spithead. It is expected Prince Alfred and suit will embark for his voyage of instruction in a few days.

BANQUET TO THE MAYOR OF MELBOURNE.—Sir John Ratcliff, Mayor of Birmingham, entertained Mr. Smith, the Mayor of Australia, at a grand banquet at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham, on Tuesday evening. Nearly two hundred and twenty gentlemen were present, these including nearly all the members of the Town Council, many of the magistracy, most of the merchants and manufacturers connected with the Australian trade; and the mercantile community of Birmingham was well represented.

CANTERBURY DIOCESAN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this association was held in Canterbury on Wednesday, and was attended by a large and influential body of the friends of education. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided.

The adjourned inquest was held on Thursday week on the bodies of the unfortunate men who lost their lives by the accident at the Page Bank Colliery. The jury were unanimously of opinion that no blame was to be attached to any person, and they therefore returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

There was a Council of State on Wednesday at St. Cloud, the Emperor presiding. The questions discussed were purely domestic. The Court will not go to Compiegne this year as originally proposed.

The Emperor and Empress paid a visit early in the week to Prince Jerome at the Palace of Meudon.

The Earl of Clarendon, who has been some days in Paris, paid a visit to Count Walewski, with whom he remained some time.

The Emperor has received the visit of the Sultan's Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Emperor was extremely complimentary to the Turkish statesman, and announced that he had conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. His Majesty has appointed M. Adolphe Barrot, so long his Minister at Brussels, French Ambassador to Spain.

It is said that the French Ambassador at Rome has made representations to the Pope on behalf of the Jewish child Mortera. The restitution of this child has not been obtained; but the publication of an official document has been announced by which the recurrence of such a case shall be prevented.

M. de Coetlogon, Prefect of the Haut Vienne, has been nominated Prefect of Algiers.

A commandant and two captains of the army of Algeria are about to be tried on a charge of having embezzled 130,000fr.

A singular circumstance is mentioned in a provincial journal. At the very gates of Rouen, in the commune of Petit Quevilly, twenty-eight sheep out of a flock of fifty were recently destroyed in one night by a pack of wolves. One poor animal was fairly eaten up, and only its remains left as evidence among the slain. The rest of the sheep were all more or less injured.

PRUSSIA.

The King's birthday was celebrated at Berlin on the 15th inst., with the usual ceremonies. A salute of 101 guns was fired, and Divine service was performed in all the churches. All the Princes at Berlin, the principal functionaries, and the diplomatic corps were present at a special service at the cathedral. The Prince of Prussia assembled at dinner the members of the Royal family actually at Berlin.

The Prussian Chambers were opened on Wednesday. The following is the inaugural speech of the Prince Regent:—

I present myself to the National Deputies with painful feelings but much confidence.

I am called by the King to assume the Regency until God in His mercy shall have allowed him again to discharge the duties of his Royal office—an event which I incessantly pray for. It is a source of relief to me that the King, in his care for the common weal, has summoned me to assume the Regency. In obedience to this intimation of the Royal will I have, in consideration of existing circumstances, and of the precedents of our country, undertaken the heavy burden and responsibility of the Regency.

It is my earnest intention to do henceforth what the Constitution and the laws of the country require: I expect that the Chambers will do likewise. All the documents relating to the Regency will be communicated by a special message to the united Chambers, and if required all further explanation deemed necessary shall be given.

The more gloomy the aspect of present affairs is, in consequence of the King's health, the higher the standard of Prussia must be raised, in the conscientious discharge of our duty and mutual confidence.

The Prince Regent concluded the speech with "God save the King!"

The first and second Chambers on Wednesday assembled separately, and re-elected unanimously their President, Vice-President, and other officials of the last Session. On Thursday a united sitting of both Chambers took place.

AUSTRIA.

A decree was published in the official gazette of Tuesday, according to which the National Bank of Austria is, from the 1st of November next, to discount bills and make payments on account of public loans (*Staats-papier-Darlehen*) with new banknotes. The old notes are to be taken by the National Bank at 105.

DENMARK.

The King of Denmark, who is now completely recovered from his late indisposition, lately gave a grand banquet at the Chateau of Glucksburg, at which very significant speeches were delivered. The Minister of Schleswig, in drinking to the health of the King, expressed a wish that his Majesty would live long enough to see every part of his kingdom united under a common and durable organisation, capable of resisting all foreign interference. The King approved of the expression of this wish.

RUSSIA.

One of the most important public works for the commercial prosperity and development of the resources of Russia has just been commenced, with the sanction of the Emperor. It is the construction of a navigable canal from Astrachan to the Caspian Sea, which will enable vessels of moderate tonnage to proceed to the former city, and thence up the Wolga. Important local improvements are going on in other parts of the Empire; thus, the ports of Liebau and Riga are being deepened, to allow vessels drawing eighteen feet of water to unload at once, without the necessity of discharging their cargoes into lighters.

On Friday, the 8th inst., immediately after the baptism of the young Grand Duke Constantine, the Emperor held his first diplomatic levée since his return from Warsaw. The French Ambassador, Duke de Montebello, was the first to have an audience, and took leave, being on the point of returning for a time to France. The new representatives of Great Britain, Bavaria, and Saxony—Sir John Crampton, Count von Moutgelas, and Baron Körneritz—delivered their credentials, after which Sir John Crampton presented Mr. Bower St. Clair to the Emperor.

The official *Gazette of the Senate* contains the Imperial decree for the construction of the railroad from Moscow to Saratow, which will place the western provinces of Russia in direct communication with the towns on the Wolga, the Caucasus, and the Caspian Sea. The importance of this undertaking, both in a commercial and military point of view, cannot be overrated.

Amongst the latest local improvements may be mentioned the Imperial concessions to two new omnibus companies, each with a capital of 250,000 roubles, and one for a tramroad to connect St. Petersburg with the island of Wasili. In winter the omnibus will be placed on sledges.

UNITED STATES.

The New York Crystal Palace, with all its contents, was entirely destroyed by fire on the afternoon of the 5th inst. The fair of the American Institute was being held there at the time. A large amount of property was destroyed, consisting of mechanical and agricultural implements, melodeons, pianos, steam-engines, and other kinds of goods, that were on exhibition. No lives were lost. The loss is estimated at over a million dollars, and the insurance was only 50,000 dollars, effected to cover the losses of foreign exhibitors. The property had recently become the possession of the Corporation of the city. Among the works of art destroyed were Kiss's famous statue of "The Amazon," and Marochetti's mammoth statue of "Washington."

A Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* says, General Jerez, after having apologised for the insulting conduct of the Nicaraguan Government to America with regard to the Bally negotiations and the Martinez manifesto, was formally received by the President as Minister from Nicaragua.

The first great overland mail to San Francisco across the United States' territory was dispatched last month. A correspondent of the *New York Herald* was one of the passengers. One of his letters was dated, "In an overland waggon, near Red River, Indian Territory, September 20, 1858." He had been travelling night

INDIA.—THE BOMBAY MAIL.

We have received papers from Bombay to September 24th. We quote the following heads of intelligence from the *Bombay Times* and *Bombay Standard* of that date:—

"The disarmed troops at Mooltan, consisting of the 62nd and 69th Bengal N.I., mutinied on the 31st of August, and attempted to seize the guns of the Royal Artillery. They were repulsed by the Bombay Fusiliers, who killed many of the Pandies, and drove them out of the fort. The fugitives were mostly accounted for, and but few have escaped, more than a thousand having been slain. Lieutenant Mules, of the Fusiliers, and four men of the Royal Artillery, were killed in the outbreak."

"The state of affairs in Oude is not satisfactory; and the rebels in that province are still in great strength, but dissensions are said to exist among the chiefs. It is reported from Sultangore that the rebels intend to fall back on Ameitee, the stronghold of the rebel Rajah Lall Malho Sing, and partly on Mozaffernugger, ten miles from Sultangore."

"After the capture of Powree on the 24th of August Lieut.-Colonel Robertson was dispatched in pursuit of the fugitives, and on the 5th of September, after a tedious chase in the jungles, came upon them suddenly, near Bejapore. The engagement was sharp and decisive, and our troops gained a complete victory, killing 500 of the rebels. Lieutenant Fawcett, of the 95th, was the only officer killed."

"Four emissaries of the Nana have been captured at Gwalior, endeavouring to tamper with the 25th Bombay N.I., who informed their officers of the plot. The conspirators were blown away from guns."

Brigadier McDuff, with a force from Calpee, encountered the rebels near Jalaon on the 5th of September, and entirely routed them, killing between one and two hundred, and taking twenty-one prisoners.

"The Gwalior fugitives, under their leader, Tantia Topee, turned towards Malwa after their defeat by General Roberts, and attacked the town of Jahra Patun. The Rajah was deserted by his troops, and fled to the British camp. The town was occupied by the rebels, who secured a large amount of treasure, and about forty guns, which added largely to their strength."

"Tantia Topee then moved towards Bhopal, intending to invade the Nizam's territories; but the Mhow field force, under Major-General Michel, defeated him near Beora, and dispersed his followers in all directions. Twenty-five guns were captured from the rebels, with trifling loss on our part. Lieutenant G. M. Shaw, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, died of sunstroke during the pursuit. Additional troops are being forwarded to Mhow from Poona."

"Captain Dennehy, with a party of the Allahabad Military Police, attacked a party of the rebels, under Pertab Singh of Rewah, on the north side of the Jumna, on the 28th of August. Pertab Singh was killed, with two hundred of his followers."

"A force from Phillibheet, in Rohilkund, attacked the rebels at Seerpoor on the 30th of August, and took three guns and three elephants, besides their camp and ammunition. All the officers were wounded, and Captain Browne, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, lost his arm."

"The Electric Telegraph has been extended to Ceylon—the cable having been successfully laid on the 20th of September, across the Gulf of Manaar, by Mr. Wickham. The Bombay line has also been connected with Kurrachee."

CANADA.

The Industrial Palace at Toronto—an engraving of which, accompanied by explanatory details, appeared in this Journal last week—was opened with great ceremony on Wednesday, the 29th ult. We copy from the *Toronto Leader* of the 30th ult. some particulars of the inaugural proceedings:—

"The Provincial Exhibition of 1858 was formally opened yesterday by his Excellency the Governor-General, in the presence of about sixteen thousand spectators. Previous to the arrival of the Governor-General the interior of the edifice was crammed to suffocation, there being literally not sufficient standing-room to accommodate all those who desired to witness the ceremony of inauguration. His Excellency, during his speech, was frequently interrupted by the applause of the immense gathering. It would be impossible, indeed, that anything could have passed off with greater harmony or more entire success than all the proceedings of yesterday, so far as they extended to the exhibition, its programme, and its arrangements. The Protestant Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. Dr. Strachan, offered up a prayer; and the Metropolitan Choral Society, to the number of 250 vocal and instrumental performers, added to the interest of the occasion. Visitors thronged the city yesterday literally in thousands. One train of the Great Western Railway alone consisted of twenty-three carriages, all uncomfortably filled with travellers. The Grand Trunk and the Northern also brought in their teeming burdens in proportionate numbers, and the steamers kept up the living stream to at least as great an extent as on the preceding day."

SUCCESSFUL EXPLORATION OF THE AUSTRALIAN CONTINENT.—Mr. Gregory's expedition, which left Moreton Bay in March last, had succeeded in arriving at Adelaide. From the reports it appears that, so far as the immediate object of this New South Wales expedition was concerned, it had proved a failure. No trace of Leichardt, further than the remains of one of his camps and the initial letter of his name carved upon a tree, has been found. Finding water in the Victoria, Mr. Gregory was led to follow the course of that stream until, having reached Kennedy's furthest point, he was tempted to verify the accuracy of his expressed conviction that the Victoria was identical with Cooper's Creek of Captain Sturt. This probability Mr. Gregory has now established as a fact, and he has also added to our previous information this further fact, that Cooper's Creek empties itself into Lake Torrens. It may now, we presume, be regarded as an established geographical fact that a water communication, more or less complete, extends from the head of Spencer's Gulf to the north-western portions of the Moreton Bay district. The important bearings of this fact upon geographical science and the settlement of the country are too obvious to require comment. Mr. Gregory crossed Lake Torrens by a firm and well-defined isthmus about five miles broad, in a north-easterly direction from Mount Hopeless. This, in all probability, is the same crossing-place indicated some two years ago by Mr. Babbage, and more recently ascertained to exist by Mr. Ball.—*Australian and New Zealand Gazette.*

THE TASMANIAN SUBMARINE CABLE.—The Government of Tasmania has taken the lead among our colonies in procuring for itself the means of submarine communication. It has entered into a contract with Messrs. M'Naughton and Co., of Launceston, Tasmania, to construct and lay down 240 miles of cable, so as to connect the Island of Tasmania with Victoria, in Australia. From the George Town Heads, the entrance into the port of Launceston, the cable will be stretched across the ocean to King's Island, and from this island across the sea again to Cape Otway. Victoria and Launceston will thus be brought into telegraphic communication.

THE BALLOT IN NEW ZEALAND.—A debate on vote by ballot took place in the New Zealand House of Representatives on the 8th of July. A motion in favour of the ballot was defeated by a majority of three, the numbers being—ayes, 11; noes, 14. The debate was a very animated one, and the arguments were extremely well sustained on both sides.

NEW FORTIFICATIONS ON THE CLYDE.—The new works at Fort Matilda, on the Clyde, are completed. They are of a very formidable nature. The guns, eight 68-pounders, are to be placed en barbette, and will sweep the Clyde from Kempock Point to the tail of the bank. The barracks are situated on the south side of the fort, and are loopholed for musketry on all sides. The works have been completed under the superintendence of Major Fitzroy M. Somerset.

THE HEREFORD GREAT OCTOBER FAIR was held on Wednesday, when the city presented a most extraordinary appearance. The Corporation of the city two or three years ago, in order to mitigate the annoyance occasioned by holding the cattle-market in the public streets, laid out a spacious cattle-market adjacent to the city, but this was totally inadequate to the requirements of the great fair. Its area was very soon filled, and the droves of cattle overflowed into the city until the streets were rendered nearly impassable from one end of the town to the other, except for those engaged in the business of the fair. There were buyers from distant parts of the country, but the attendance of purchasers was not equal to the extraordinary supply, and consequently business was flat, and prices rather in favour of the buyer.

The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the organisation of the Indian army resumed their sittings on Thursday morning, at their offices, in Great George-street, Westminster.

THE NEW INDIAN COUNCIL SITTING.

AMONG the questions which the proprietors of East India Stock mooted at their last meetings, under the system which was superseded by the late Act of Parliament, one which excited some interest was the fate of their large building in Leadenhall-street which has been so long known as the India House. This house, in common with all the property of the Company which was in the nature of chattels, was transferred to the Crown absolutely; and it was supposed that the exigencies of the public service would require the transfer of the establishment of the Secretaryship of India to Westminster (probably to the building in Cannon-row which has hitherto been occupied by the Board of Control), and that the India House would

follow the fate of the Excise Office in Old Broad-street, and be transformed, or rather cut up, into offices and counting-houses. In the exercise of his judgment, however, Lord Stanley has quietly removed his own office to Leadenhall-street, and has fixed there the establishment for the transaction of the business of his department; so that, for the present at least, the home Government of India will be surrounded by all its old local associations. It is not exactly known where the East India Company first transacted its business; but the tradition of the House is that it was in the great room of the Nag's Head Inn, opposite Bishopsgate-street, in which afterwards a Quakers' meeting was held. The maps of London constructed after the Great Fire place the India House in Leadenhall-street on a part of its present site. Pennant, in his account of London, says that the "India House stands a little to the east of Leadenhall Market, but is not worthy of the lords of Indostan. It was built in 1726, on the spot once occupied by Sir William Craven, Lord Mayor, in 1610." Noorthouck, in his "History of London," describes the edifice as standing on the site of the town-house of the Earls Craven. The front, which was but narrow, was supported by six Doric pilasters on a rustic basement story; there were two series of plain windows in the intercolumniations, and the top finished with a balustrade. Several portions of this old house yet remain, although the present front and great part of the house were added, in 1799, by Mr. Jupp; since which it has been enlarged from designs by Cockerell, R.A., and Wilkins, R.A. The present façade of the existing building is 200 feet in length, and is of stone, blackened intensely to the prevailing hue of London architecture. The portico is composed of six large Ionic fluted columns on a raised basement, and it gives to the whole an air of gloomy grandeur. The pediment is an emblematic sculpture by Bacon, of no great merit, representing the commerce of the East protected by the King of Great Britain, who stands in the centre of a number of figures holding a shield stretched over them. On the apex of the pediment stands a statue of Britannia; in the left corner is Asia, seated on a dromedary; and Europe, on horseback, is on the right. On entering the vestibule any notion of Eastern magnificence which one might have previously entertained in connection with the mansion of the Company is rudely and effectually dispelled by the appearance of a number of ill-lighted, bare, stone-paved passages, dingy and unrelieved by the slightest attempt at ornamentation. These lead to the various rooms on the ground floor, but at present occupied by the Court and the Committee Rooms. On the right, close to the entrance, is what was called the "Proprietors' Room," that is, waiting-room for the use of such holders of India Stock as might happen to be too early for the meetings of the general Courts. This anteroom is quite in keeping with the approaches to it, and is scantily furnished with a writing-table and a few chairs: a scanty supply of cheap maps of India on the walls, and an ill-assorted collection of reports and blue-books relating to Indian affairs, are scattered without arrangement about some wooden shelves and on the table. With close packing the proprietors' waiting-room would hold twenty persons. One of the main passages to the right leads to the General Court Room, which, while sufficiently capacious to contain a large number of proprietors at their meetings, and yet not too large for hearing well, seems to have been carefully arranged and fitted up so as to be as little comfortable or commodious as possible, and to hold out the least inducement to any one to remain long in it—a device probably intended to shorten debates, which, however, by no means succeeded. It may, however, be that as in former times this was also the sale-room of the imports of tea, &c., of which the Company had the monopoly, and the sales in which were not exempted from the ordinary features of auction-rooms—strength, durability, and material which was capable of little damage, were sought to be obtained rather than elegance and comfort. The east side of the room is occupied by rows of seats, of hard wood, coarsely painted brown, which rise from the floor, near the middle of the room, towards the ceiling, backed by a gallery where the public are admitted. On the floor at the west end, inclosed in a kind of dock which keeps them separated from the general audience, were the seats for the Chairman, Secretary, and Directors; all of these appointments being plain to meanness, worn, and shabby. Against the west wall, in niches, are eight statues of persons who have distinguished themselves in the Company's service. Lord Clive, Warren Hastings, and the Marquis Cornwallis occupy the upper range on the left; and Sir Eyre Coote, General Lawrence, and Sir George Pococke those on the right. In the lower range, on each side of the Chairman's seat, are statues of the Marquis Wellesley and the Duke of Wellington. It is but fair to say, that, among the queer specimens of statuary which are to be found all over London, these in particular are entitled to carry off the palm for oddity of design.

On the same floor, and communicating with the General Court Room, is situated the chamber in which the new Council of India now holds its deliberations. On entering this apartment matters somewhat mend, and there is some little evidence of the wealth and splendour of the great association of merchant princes. It is situated on the western side of the main entrance to the building in Leadenhall-street, and is a remarkably handsome and commodious room. It is spacious and lofty, and is lighted by three windows. It is said to form an exact cube of thirty feet. It is splendidly ornamented by gilding and large looking-glasses, and the effect of its too great height is much diminished by the position of the windows near the ceiling. Six pictures hang from the cornice, representing the three Presidencies, the Cape, St. Helena, and Tillicherry. Over the fireplace, which is directly opposite the chair now occupied by the President of the Council, is a fine piece of sculpture, in white marble, emblematic of the relations of our Eastern Empire with the world. Britannia is seated on a globe by the seashore, receiving homage from three female figures, intended to represent Asia, Africa, and India. Asia offers spices with her right hand, and with her left leads a camel; India presents a large box of jewels, which she holds half open; and Africa rests her hand upon the head of a lion. The Thames, as a river god, stands upon the shore; a labourer appears cording a large bale of merchandise, and ships are sailing in the distance. The whole is supported by two caryatid figures intended to represent Brahmins, but who look considerably more like fine stalwart Europeans of advanced age who might be designated philosophers by any one who liked to call them so.

It is this room which is represented in the Picture which we give in this week's impression. Among the members which the artist has assembled at the Council, those who are acquainted with their persons will readily recognise Sir Frederick Currie, Captain Eastwick, Mr. Prinsep, Sir James Hogg, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. Mills, Mr. Willoughby, &c. As yet the whole of the Council has not been assembled, owing to the absence in India of Sir John Lawrence and the illness of Captain Shepherd. It may be stated that the new Council met for the first time on Friday, September 3, when eleven of their number were present. On that occasion the business principally transacted was the settling of the form of their future procedure, and dividing the members into committees, which was regulated as follows:—To the first committee is intrusted the department of Finance, Home and Public Works; and it comprises the services of Sir Proby Cautley, Mr. Arbuthnot, Captain Shepherd, Mr. Charles Mills, and Mr. Elliot Macnaghten. The

next committee is designated as Political and Military, and it is composed of Sir John Lawrence, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Robert Vivian, Mr. Willoughby, and Captain Eastwick. To the third and last committee is delegated the supervision of revenue, judicial and legislative matters, and its members are Sir James Hogg, Mr. Ross Mangles, Sir Frederick Currie, Mr. Prinsep, and Sir Henry Montgomery. The office of Vice President has been conferred on Sir Frederick Currie; and the Under-Secretaries for India, Sir George Clark and Mr. Henry Baillie, M.P., have been duly installed at the India House; so that, in fact, the whole working machinery of the home Government of India is now concentrated in Leadenhall-street.

A HINDOO FAIR.

"THAT a fair!" contemptuously exclaims an *habitué* of the late lamented saturnalia that used to take place every year at Greenwich. "Where are the swings, the merry-go-rounds, the wild-beast shows, the giants, the dwarfs, and the pig-faced ladies? Where is Richardson's, with its tragedy, farce, and pantomime, in the short space of twenty minutes, and for the small charge of one penny? Where are the fortune-tellers, the thimble-riders, the detonating balls, the crackers, the scratch-backs? Where, in short, are all the sights, frolic, and practical joking that constitute the attractions of our rollicking English festivals?" Very true, my dear sir: none of the diversions you have so enthusiastically enumerated are to be enjoyed at the gatherings we have depicted in our Engraving. But you must remember that the persons here represented are the "mild Hindoos," of whom we have heard so much; and it is only natural that the fun of their fair should partake in some measure of the supposed mildness of their dispositions. Everything is conducted in a quiet, languid kind of way, suited to the heat of the climate and the character of the people. The Hindoo is, in his own apathetic way, passionately fond of dancing, although he does not trip it on the light fantastic toe himself. Such violent exertion he considers not only undignified and unbecoming his sex, but an unnecessary, and therefore absurd, expenditure of muscular energy. Our vigorous manner of enjoying a *cânce* is a sad puzzle to him. It is utterly beyond his rather limited powers of comprehension to understand how any man in his senses can voluntarily undergo the fatigue of waltzing himself when he is rich enough to pay some one else to waltz for him. But, in the passive acceptance of the word, dancing is his favourite amusement, and he will sit for hours watching the rather monotonous performance of a group of nautch-girls, giving no other token of his enjoyment than an occasional grunt of "Wah! wah!" which may be interpreted into "Bravo!" The ladies of the Indian ballet are not allowed to discompose the spectators by any violent exhibition of Terpsichorean agility. All their movements are soothing and undulatory. Their art chiefly consists in a graceful arrangement of their flimsy draperies as they pace themselves in a series of voluptuous attitudes. They are generally richly dressed, and loaded with jewellery and silver ornaments, which they wear round their necks, their arms, their ankles, their fingers, their toes, and in their ears and noses. They are attended by a couple of musicians, one of whom plays a kind of guitar with wire strings, and the other a tom-tom, or native drum, similar in shape to an oyster-barrel, and played by the hand. These latter instruments resound in all directions, and are not by any means confined to the orchestras of the numerous corps de ballet. No native festival is complete without them. Only those who have the misfortune to reside near a barrack, and are in the habit of hearing the drummers of a regiment practising their exercises, can form the most remote idea of the earsplitting effect produced by the united crash of several dozen tom-toms. In the matter of noise, if in no other respect, a Hindoo fair may boldly challenge competition with any similar meeting in England, or even Ireland.

Although the aspect and characteristics of the two assemblies are so essentially different, the reader, by a slight stretch of his imagination, may detect one or two minor points of resemblance between them. The tents dotted about here and there on the dusty plain in Hindostan will remind him of the long line of booths that he has seen erected on the green turf of Old England. In the group of semi-nude fakirs, who are going through a series of acrobatic exercises for the diversion of a party of native gentlemen on elephants, he will trace a faint similarity to the Patagonian Brothers in salmon-coloured tights and spangles who tie themselves into knots before the carriages at Epsom. And the solemn Hindoo confectioner, standing at his basketwork table and selling *metties* or sweetmeats to his equally solemn customers, will bring to the reader's recollection the buxom brunettes who at Greenwich used to call him "My dear," and offer to put him up a pound of the "best nuts." Here all resemblance between the English and the Hindoo festival ceases. The remaining incidents of our Sketch are of a strictly Oriental "shindy" which is going on. In the extreme distance, to the left, we see the temple or shrine at which the pious make their offerings before joining in the amusements of the day. Such is a Hindoo fair. In one respect it contrasts favourably with an English one—the worshippers of Brahma are teetotallers, and their festivities are never debased by drunkenness.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

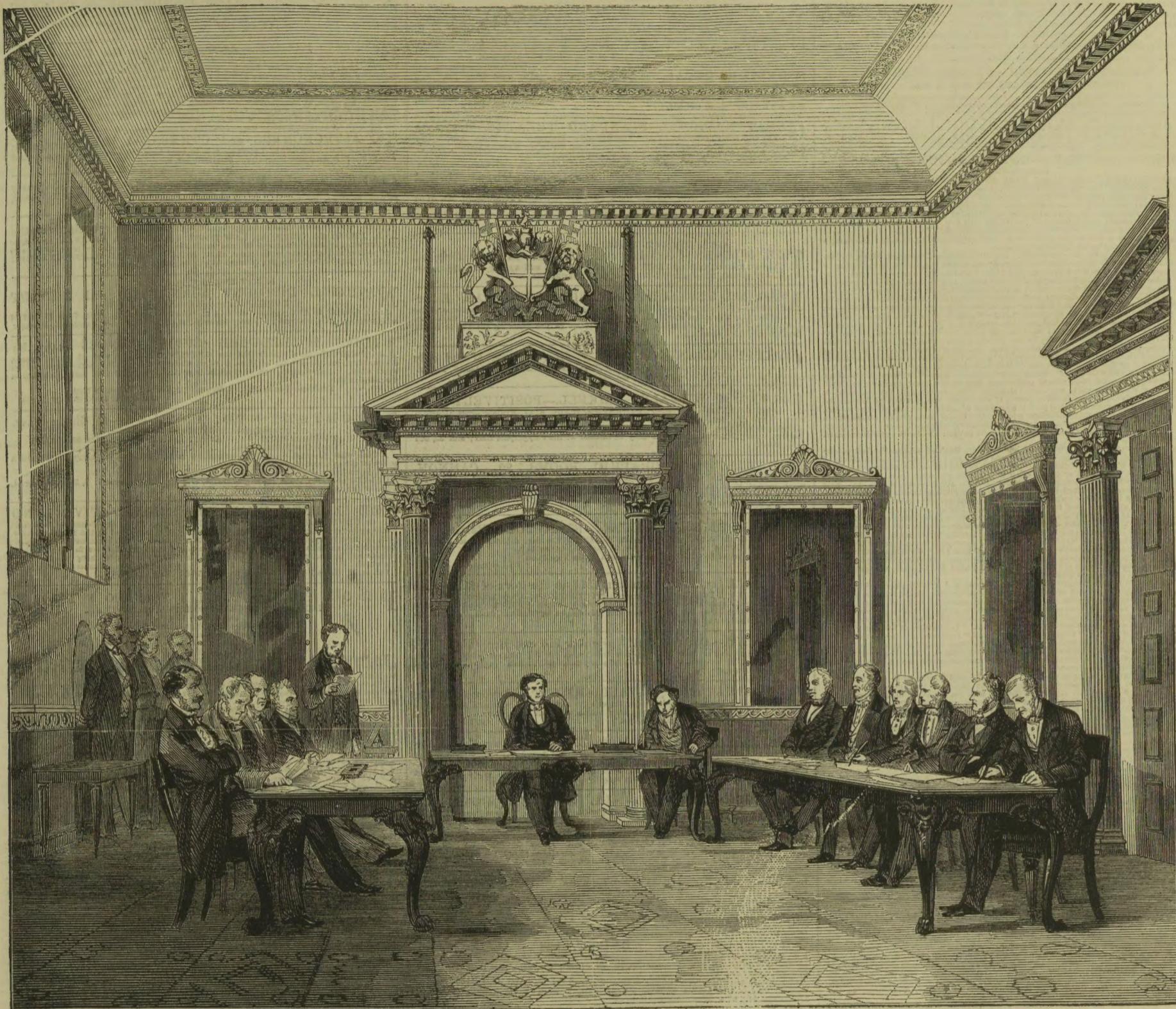
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.			WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum Read. at 10 A.M.	Maximum Read. at 10 A.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Miles.
Oct. 13	Inches. 30.101	57.1	56.1	.97	0-10	9	46.9	63.2	SSW. SW.	206 .008
" 14	30.197	58.4	56.2	.93	10	52.4	63.9	63.8	SSW. WSW.	207 .020
" 15	30.022	55.6	53.1	.92	6	53.9	63.8	63.8	S. ESW.	124 .000
" 16	29.781	55.2	52.7	.92	5	44.3	64.8	64.8	SSW. SW.	121 .000
" 17	29.849	51.5	48.0	.89	7	51.2	60.8	60.8	WSW. NW.	111 .000
" 18	29.746	46.3	45.9	.99	10	43.2	50.1	50.1	NNE. ENE.	376 .000
" 19	29.688	52.5	52.0	.98	10	47.3	56.5	56.5	ENE.	512 .328

MR. JOHN CARDEN, the gentleman imprisoned for a violent attempt to steal Miss Ellen Arbuthnot, is again in trouble in the same quarter. Application was made by that lady last



A HINDOO FAIR.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE



THE NEW INDIAN COUNCIL CHAMBER.—SEE PAGE 373.

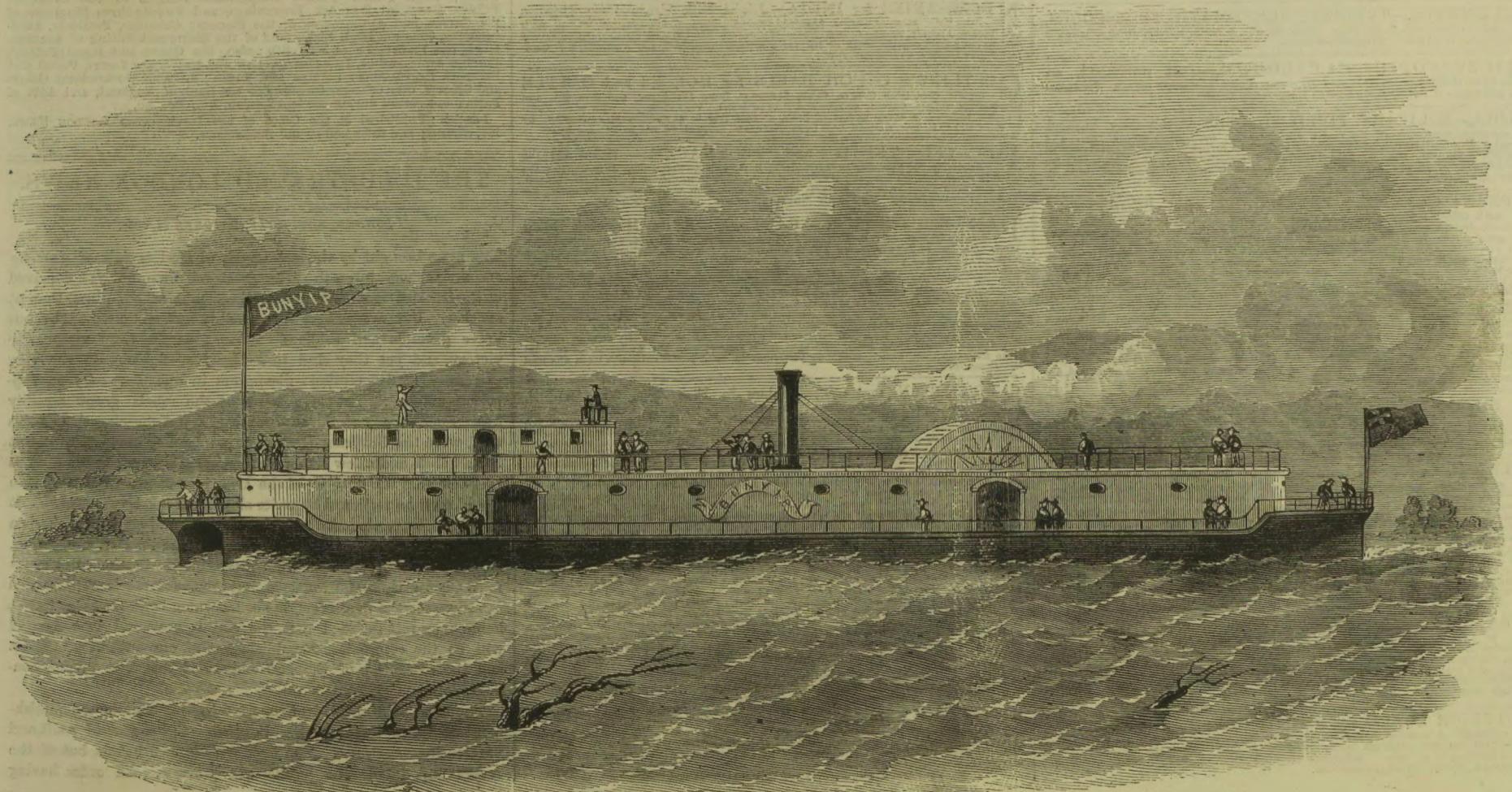
THE AUSTRALIAN TWIN STEAMER "BUNYIP."

OUR Engraving represents one of a class of vessels now becoming general on the Murray and other rivers in South Australia. The *Bunyip* is a new craft lately placed on the station for the conveyance

of both passengers and merchandise between Adelaide and the neighbouring places, and is giving the greatest satisfaction by her performances.

She consists of two vessels of narrow beam, but extremely sharp in build, with a large paddle-wheel between them, the flooring con-

nnecting the vessel giving, with them, a great width of beam; and a good rate of speed has been arrived at. A vessel of similar construction, named the *Gemini*, was tried on the Thames some years since with but little success, though a comfortable and excellent passenger-boat.



THE AUSTRALIAN TWIN STEAMER "BUNYIP."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 24.—21st Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 25.—St. Crispin. Battle of Balaclava, 1854. Battle of Avignon, 1255. [court, 1415.]
 TUESDAY, 26.—Cholera first appeared in England, 1831.
 WEDNESDAY, 27.—Marshal Soult died, 1851.
 THURSDAY, 28.—St. Simon and St. Jude.
 FRIDAY, 29.—Cavagnac died, 1857. Moon's last quarter, 8h. 33m., a.m.
 SATURDAY, 30.—Opening of the London Coal Exchange, 1849.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 30, 1858.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M	A	M	A	M	A	M
h	m	h	m	h	m	h
2	40	2	59	3	19	3
3	19	3	48	3	59	3
4	20	4	42	5	5	31
5		5		5		5
6		23		59		7
7		3		43		3
8		21				

JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—PROSPECTUS.

Monsieur JULLIEN'S Twentieth and LAST ANNUAL SERIES of CONCERTS will Commence on MONDAY, the 1st of NOVEMBER, and continue for ONE MONTH, being given as Mons. Jullien's Farewell or "Concerts d'Adieu" previous to his departure on his Universal Musical Tour through the capitals and cities of Europe, America, Australia, the Colonies, and civilised towns of Asia and Africa, accompanied by the élite of his orchestra and other artists, savants, and hommes de lettres, forming the nucleus of a society already constituted under the title of "Société de l'Harmonie Universelle," with the object not only of diffusing the divine and civilising art of Music, but of promoting, through Harmony's powerful eloquence, a noble and philanthropic cause.

In taking leave of this great country of order, liberty, Justice, and progress, Mons. Jullien fears that it will be impossible for him to express in an advertisement the deep feeling of gratitude and attachment which the emperor in his heart when he calls to mind the kind hospitality extended towards him by the people of Great Britain, and the long and uninterrupted patronage bestowed upon him endeared to a country which he left for the United Kingdom.

Mons. JULLIEN regrets that through some combination against him he has been unable to obtain his Annual Series of Concerts, viz.—Drury Lane, Covent Garden, or Her Majesty's Theatre—establishments which may be considered, and are, in fact, better adapted for the accommodation of his patrons; but this very deficiency of space Mons. Jullien has sought to turn to advantage by selecting for the present season virtuous of European reputation, and vocalists of the highest talents and renown, and by allowing only the élite of his orchestra to perform, thus making up for quantity by quality, and endeavouring thereby to realise the dream of Beethoven, who said: "Mon rêve du beau pour l'exécution de mes symphonies c'est un orchestre de 60." From the great master himself we have learned that his symphonies were composed for only sixty performers, and, in fact, many circumstances have shown that by doubling the parts, whether of string or wind instruments, the orchestra has lost that perfect balance in the relative power of combined sounds which it is essential should be strictly proportioned for the perfect rendering of many melodies, harmonies, and passages called in counterpoint, imitations and fugati. Under these circumstances, Mons. Jullien can assure the public that he has spared no effort to render the Concerts at the Royal Lyceum Theatre as attractive as the first series which he gave in the same establishment in the year 1841-42.

The immense progress which musical art has made in England within the last twenty years has encouraged Mons. Jullien to compose the first part of his performance chiefly of classical works. As in the case of those festivals which he first gave in England under the title of "Nights," dedicated to one or other of the great masters, a great portion of the first part will be devoted to the music of Beethoven, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Haydn, &c.

Mons. Jullien had entertained for the last five years, having become personally convinced that England was rapidly earning the title of a great musical country. Now, at last,

he feels gratified to announce that this season the first part of his programmes will present a selection of a far higher order of music than hitherto, and will include important works of Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and other great composers, ancient and modern, which have not previously been performed at these concerts. Among these may be mentioned the masterpiece of Beethoven, the NINTH SYMPHONY, commonly known as the CHORAL SYMPHONY, composed to Schiller's grand poem "The Ode to Joy" celebrating the union of all nations in one joyful concord: Mendelssohn's celebrated LÖBESANG, or Hymn of Praise; and Gregory the First's CANTO FERMO and FUGA FUGARUM, concluding with the Hymn of UNIVERSAL HARMONY.

The Second Part of the Programme will be Miscellaneous, and will bring forward in review those original songs, duets, and arrangements of Mons. Jullien which have received the largest share of public approbation during his musical career in England; also his latest or best productions, which have never been performed by his orchestra in London, but are now quite the vogue in France and Germany. Among the latter may be cited "Fern Leaves" Valse, "The Campbells are Comin'" Quadrille, "Les Rouleaux D'Automne" Valse, "The Frikell" Galop, a new "Chinese Quadrille" and "La Grand Marche des Nations, et Progrès des Civilisations," composed on the authentic National Hymns of every country, and descriptive of the convocation and assembly of the Universal Congress, elected by every reigning monarch, every established government, and every nation of the world, united in one peaceful confederation by the powers of Harmony.

Mons. JULLIEN is most happy to state that among the artists who will appear during his Farewell Season he is enabled to announce the name of the celebrated violinist WIENIAWSKI, who in France, Germany, Russia and Italy has established one of the greatest reputations since the appearance of that marvellous genius, Paganini. Engagements are also concluded with several prime donne who will make their appearance in succession for short periods each. The favourite English soprano, Miss VINNING, will commence the Season on MONDAY, the 1st NOVEMBER, and will be followed by Mademoiselle RUDENDORF, STABBEACH, ANDERSON, CEDRONI, &c., and Mlle. JEITY TREFFZ, who will arrive expressly from Vienna to take her farewell of the public in London previous to accompanying Mons. Jullien on his Universal Musical Tour.

PRINCIPAL CORNETS—MESSRS. DUHEME and LELOUP
LEADERS—MESSRS. WILLY and LEHON.

Sous Chef d'Orchestre—MISS LEBRAY.
DIRECTOR OF THE CORPS AND MARSHAL ALPINE—MR. LAN CONDUITING—M. JULLIEN.

Superb Decorations à la Renaissance, designed and executed by M. Wilbrant, the celebrated decorative artist of Brussels, will adorn the theatre. The Crystal Chandeliers and Prismatic Lanterns will be supplied by the celebrated firm of Messrs. Deffries and Son; and the gas arrangements will be under the sole direction of Messrs. Jones and Outwhalte; and the general fitting-up and arrangements for the accommodation of the public have been intrusted to the care and experience of Mr. Burra Jackson. Further details and notices of present and future arrangements will be contained in the programmes and advertisements.

Admission, 1s. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Reserved Seats, to be secured at Jullien and Co.'s, 214, Regent street, from Mr. Hammond; and, at the Box-office of the Theatre, from Mr. Chatterton, p1 e £2 2s., £1 1s. 6d., £1 1s., and 10s. 6d. Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d. Letters and communications to be addressed to Mons. Jullien, 214, Regent-street.

BARNUM ON MAKING MONEY.

P. T. BARNUM, Esq., of New York, will give his AMUSING and INSTRUCTIVE EXPERIENCES on the ART of MONEY GETTING at the CONCERT HALL, LIVERPOOL, on the 25th inst. The great success of Mr. Barnum in his unprecedented engagement with John Bull in America, as well as his valuable experience in relation to the numerous colosses speculations in which he has embarked, render him competent to impart valuable information on a subject so deeply interesting to every member of the community. This address has been frequently delivered before crowded audiences in the United States, and has received the universal encomiums of the press of that country. He delivered it before a large audience in the great Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on the 9th inst.

Mr. Parham defended the practice of money getting, and mentioned many names of men great in art, science, and commerce who had also been great financiers, and had amassed fortunes. He then gave a number of wise, world-wide maxims of getting money, most of which he illustrated by apt and original stories, not a few of which were incidents in his own experience.—Manchester Guardian. "Like most of the speculations of which Mr. Barnum has had the management, the lecture was a great success. It was as unexceptionable in point of morality as it was amusing in point of style, and received, as it well deserved, the hearty approbation and applause of the audience."—Manchester Examiner.

Mr. Parham's present address is Manchester.

MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S Botanical MICROSCOPES, packed in Mahogany Case, with Three Powers, Condenser, Pincers, and Two Slides, will show the Animalculæ in Water. Price 18s. 6d.—J. Amadio, 7, Throgmorton-street.

TELESCOPES.—TOURISTS' ACHROMATIC TELESCOPES, in Sling Case, with Three Puffs. Price 18s. 6d. A Large Assortment of Achromatic Telescopes.—J. AMADIO, 7, Throgmorton-street.

MICROSCOPIC CATALOGUE.—Just published, an Illustrated Catalogue, containing the Names of 1000 Microscopic Objects. Forwarded for four stamps.—J. AMADIO, Optician, 7, Throgmorton-street.

INDIA.—MILITARY FIELD GLASSES of the very highest character, combining all the recent improvements, made expressly for India, and warranted to withstand the greatest tropical heat. An immense variety to select from at CALLAGHAN'S, 23a, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street). N.B. Sole agent for the celebrated small and powerful Opera and Race Glasses, invented and made by Voigtlander, Vienna.

OPERA GLASSES, TELESCOPES, &c.—SPORTSMEN AND GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. Observe, opposite the York Hotel. Portability, combined with great power, in FIELD, RACE-COURSE, OPERA, and general out-door day and night powerful Waistcoat-pocket PERSPECTIVE-GLASSES, weighing only four ounces, each containing 12 and 18 lenses, constructed of German glass, will show distinctly a person at 12 and 3 miles. They serve every purpose on the Race-course and at the Opera-house. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at 8 to 10 miles. They are also valuable for Shooting, Boating, and Yachting. Her Majesty's Coast-Guards are making use of them as day and night glasses in preference to all others; they have also become in general use by Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and by Sportsmen, Gentlemen, and Tourists. The most powerful and brilliant Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary power that some 33 inches, with an extra astronomical eyepiece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moon, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the same Telescopæ a person can be seen and known three-and-a-half miles distant, and an object from fourteen to sixteen miles. All the above can be had of larger and all sizes with increasing powers, and are secured by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

A SINGLE powerful, newly-invented, very small waistcoat-pocket GLASS, the size of a walnut, by which a person can be seen and known 1½ mile distant. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at four to six miles. Price 30s.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.

EYESIGHT.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease, and to discriminate objects with perfect distinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, have invented, and patented SPECTACLE LENSES of the greatest transparency and strength. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is that vision, become impaired, is preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation; can see with these lenses of a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the faintest aid to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. Persons can be suited at the most remote parts of the world by sending a pair of spectacles, or one of the glasses out of them in a letter, and stating the distance from the eyes they can read small print with it, and those who have not made use of spectacles by stating their age.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and Invisible Voice Conductor. It fits into the ear as not to be in the least perceptible; the unpleasant sense of singing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to the deafest persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Aurists, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

SUPERIOR BOARD and RESIDENCE.—To INVALIDS and OTHERS.—A married MEDICAL MAN, having a large house in the best part of BRIGHTON, can receive into his family one or two persons (only) to whom medical care or good society may be an object. Address, F.R.C.S., care of Mr. Matthews, 8, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—The PYNE and HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY every Evening. On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Plotow's celebrated Opera, entitled MARTHA. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, (10th, 12th, and 14th times,) THE ROSE OF CASTILLE; concluding each evening with a new Ballet Divertissement.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—FAREWELL SEASON of MR. CHARLES KEAN as MANAGER. MONDAY and during the Week will be presented Shakespeare's historical Tragedy of KING JOHN. King John, by Mr. C. Kean; Constance, by Mrs. C. Kean. Preceded by the Farce of AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY. On MONDAY, NOV. 1. Shakespeare's Tragedy of MACBETH will be revived.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews every evening in the comedy of LONDON ASSURANCE; with HE WOULD BE AN ACTOR: Motley, Mr. Charles Mathews. JACK'S RETURN FROM CANTON, and ANY PORT IN A STORM.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—Immense hit of THE FLOWERS of the FOREST—Mr. Flexmore and Mlle. Auriol—On Monday and during the week, THE FLOWERS of the FOREST: Madame Celeste, Mr. P. Bedford. With an entire new Ballet: Flexmore and Mlle. Auriol.

MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S Comic and Musical PICTURE, every Night (Saturdays included) at Eight, at the EGYPTIAN HALL. Mrs. Howard Paul will this week give her wonderful imitation of Mr. Sims Peever, in Baile's "Come into the garden, Maud;" and Mr. Howard Paul will introduce "Miss Tabitha Fry" in "an old young lady." Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. A Morning Performance, Saturdays, at Three.

SIXTH YEAR OF THE PRESENT ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE, will appear at Kolshley, Oct. 25; Kirby Lonsdale, 26; Lancaster, 27; Kendal, 28; Carlisle, 29.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, BAZAAR, Baker-street.—New additions—Their Majesties the King and Queen of Hanover, and the Prince Royal. Also, the President of the United States of America, Mr. Buchanan. Admission, 1s.; Extra Rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven in the Morning till Ten at Night. Brilliantly lighted at night.

CREMER'S GRAND GERMAN FAIR (the original and only one) and Promenade Musicals NOW OPEN at the PORTLAND GALLERY, Regent-street, opposite the Royal Polytechnic. Admission free.

PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRIKELL.—POSITIVELY THE LAST TWELVE NIGHTS.—POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Charing-cross. TWO HOURS of ILLUSIONS.—NEW TRICKS. Every Evening at Eight, Saturday Afternoons at Three. Private Boxes, One Guinea; Box Stalls, 5s.; Orchestra Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Places may be secured at the Polygraphic Hall; and 33, Old Bond-street.

CENTRAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS, 90, CANNON-STREET WEST (corner of Dowgate-hill), City.—MESSRS. COTTON and WALL.—The most perfect arrangements of light and most artistic pictures in London. Photographs, plain and coloured, by the first artists in the profession. The new American Ambrotypes, coloured, in frame or case complete, from 7s. 6d.

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON.—Relying on INCREASED AID from the Public, the Committee have determined to REOPEN ALL THE WARDS on the 1st of November for the Winter Months. A large number of Out-Patients are daily seen by the Physicians.

PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.

FOR SALE, on 15th November, 1858, in the town of MURCIA, South of SPAIN, a rare and magnificent CONCHOLOGICAL COLLECTION from the Philippines Islands, consisting of upwards of two thousand specimens, many of them of new and undetermined species. Murcia can be reached by steamer from Marseilles to Alicante, and thence by stage-coach.

TORQUAY.—On the 1st of November Mr. and Mrs. HAWKER will be pleased to receive Ladies and Gentlemen visiting Torquay as BOARDERS, at SULYARDE HOUSE, which is replete with every domestic comfort. Cards to be obtained by letter, or personally, at the house.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Sudbrook Park, Richmond, Surrey.—The treatment is safe for infancy and age, and is absolutely agreeable. Thousands of sufferers have been cured when all other curative means had failed. Terms, 2s. guineas; Farm, 1s. 6d. J. ELLIS, M.D.

STOGUMBER MEDICINAL PALE ALE is brewed with the water from Harry Hill's Well. It cures diseases, and is renovating, reasonable, and delicious. References to the Faculty. B. HOLDEN, 65a, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, sole London agent. H. WATTS, Manager, Stogumber, Taunton. Drum trinkt und trinkt wieder, das curre lebensfröhle Wangen rosig strahle.

MANTLE CLOTHS.—ALL the NEW COLOURS in MANTLE CLOTHS from 1s. 6d. per yard upwards. Patterns free. CHARLES MEEKING and CO.'s Woolen Warehouse, 111, Holborn-hill, London, E.C.

LOCKE'S LINSEY WOOLSEYS for Dresses and Petticoats, in various new mixtures and designs. By app ointment to the Queen. CLAN TARTAN and SCOTCH TWEED WAREHOUSES, 119 and 127, Regent street, W.

SCOTT ADIE, REGENT-STREET, HER MAJESTY'S WATERPROOF CLOAKMAKER, respectfully solicits attention to his new Cloaks and Jackets for the present Season; also to his usual, large Stock of WATERPROOF GUINEA CLOAKS, these being the large Spanish Circular, with elastic hood, of Scotch and Shetland Tweeds. Patterns forwarded free.—Scott Adie, 115 Regent-street (corner of Vigo-street).

SHETTLEWORTH, ABBOTT, and WILLEY, Jun., Successors to R. Willey and Co., respectfully announce that they are now showing all the Novelties for the Autumn Season in SILKS, CLOAKS, the NEW SHAWLS, Ribbons, Lace, and Muslin Goods.

Also, the remaining portion of the Winter Stock of the late firm, consisting of Dresses Velvets, French and Paisley Shawls, Cloaks, Furs, Damask Table Linens, Sheetings, Trimmings, &c., at a large reduction in price.

An early visit is especially recommended.

15 and 16 Ludgate-street, London, E.C.

DISCOUNT for CASH, 10 per CENT and UPWARDS.—Selling off, prior to extensive alterations, 500 Travelling Bags, Dressing Cases, Despatch Boxes, Writing Cases, &c., &c. Elegances for presents in Gold, Silver, and Ornolux, &c., at the Manufacturers, JENNER and KNEWSTUB, 32, St. James's-street, Piccadilly.

HAIR NETS.—Chenille, Silk Beaded, and every description Dress HAIR NETS sent through the post to all parts, by W. M. SEAMAN, 199, Sloane-street, Knightsbridge, S.W.

NECESSARIES for INDIA.—Light Silk Umbrellas; Cricket Bats, Balls, Wickets, Gloves, Leggings; Fencing Foils, Masks, Rackets, Fishing Rods and Tackle, Archery, Boxing Gloves, Riding Whips, &c. Mr. CHEEK respectively intimates that he has a most superior stock of the above articles suited to India, Australia, &c. Catalogues gratis.—122, Oxford-street, W.

GOSTLING'S COUGH BALLS for HORSES and CATTLE rapidly cure fresh Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Lung Distemper, and Strangulations, and wonderfully relieve Chronic Coughs and Broken Wind. Vide Pamphlet, with select Testimonials, enclosed in every packet of Balls, or sent free to any address on application, by T. P. GOSTLING, Diss, Norfolk. Sold by all Druggists, price 1s. 6d. per packet (six balls).

DECAYED TEETH and TOOTHACHE.—HOWARD'S ENAMEL for Stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state without any pressure or pain, and immediately hardens into enamel. It will remain in the tooth many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, and arresting the further progress of decay. Sold by all Medicine Venders. Price One Shilling.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.—By her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.—Mr. B. BETHELL Surgeon-Dentist, 38, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly presents his Patent Apparatus for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by congelation without chloroform, firmly in its action, and used with the greatest facility. Mr. Bethell guarantees with the invariable success of his method that no pain during an operation hitherto so dreaded. He continues to supply his Invaluable Metal Teeth of unrivaled beauty, matching in colour and so resembling the natural teeth that detection would be impossible, which are fitted on the most tender gums without spring wires or any fastenings,

been received from head-quarters for the disbanding of the Mooltan regiments, and their transmission to their homes in detachments of twenty men at a time, a feeling arose among the men that they were only to be divided in this manner that they might be cut to pieces on the way. The feeling rapidly strengthened, and had such an effect upon their excited imaginations that, to the number of 1300, they armed themselves with clubs, pieces of wood, fragments of their bedsteads, stones, and anything else they could lay hands upon, and rushed upon the artillery barracks to seize the guns. There were but 600 British troops to oppose them, but the 600 were armed, and at the first alarm were ordered out, and fired into the frantic mob of sepoys. Three hundred and fifty of them fell dead at the first discharge. The rest fled, but were hotly pursued, and, out of 1300, only 150 escaped alive. This is horrible, but may have been necessary; and, while all deplore the fact, few will take it upon themselves to condemn it.

Of Nana Sahib we hear nothing. He has disappeared into the jungle, and whether he be dead or alive is not known. But Tantia Topee, the other insurgent, who has acquired almost as great a notoriety as the Nana, still manages to keep the field at the head of the Gwalior fugitives, and to give our troops an immensity of trouble by his marches and countermarches, his dodges and doubles, and marvellous celerity of movement. The account of his attack, when without guns, stores, or money, upon the city of Jahlra Patun, and his capture of a large treasure, forty pieces of artillery, and abundance of stores and ammunition, reads like a romance. Thirty of these guns he has since lost in an encounter with our troops. Jahlra Patun has been relieved of the incubus of his presence; and he is again in the jungle, out of scent for the moment of the bloodhounds of justice, that, sooner or later, will again be on his track.

The Monster Rebellion has a few hands left, like the mutilated idol of a Hindoo temple; but it has no head, no unity of plan, and no purpose but such as may be prompted by the despair of such individuals as Tantia Topee; and altogether the intelligence is of a character to justify the belief that little more remains to be done in the way of repression. That fairly over, the more difficult task of conciliation will begin; and then, and then only, the country will discover how heavy is the responsibility which it has assumed in attempting to do justice to the people of India.

THE accession of the Prince of Prussia to the Regency of the Kingdom, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, is an event that will not be regarded with indifference in this country. Had it taken place prior to or during the heat of the Crimean war, the consequences might have been more immediately and more widely important. In the present calm of Europe its importance is confined to Prussia alone; but its interest extends to a wider circle, and will be felt in despotic as well as in constitutional countries. The King of Prussia, prevented, by the most fearful infliction that can befall human nature, from exercising the functions of sovereignty, or even of self-control, will receive the sympathy of all generous minds; and, under the circumstances, the critical judgment passed upon his acts and reign will be tempered with a mercy that might otherwise be accorded. As a man he was learned, accomplished, amiable, and well-meaning. He would have adorned a private station, and been beloved in it; but, as a King in a country where the kingly authority is a powerful reality, and not a mere abstraction or fiction of the law, he had the worst of all faults. He was weak, irresolute, and uncertain; full of noble impulses which he had not the stability of judgment or strength of will to work out to their legitimate issues; and, like all other weak Kings, did more mischief by his fruitless good intentions than he could have wrought if he had been a man of resolute wickedness. Charles I. and Louis XVI., who were amiable men, were the causes of more positive evil than Henry VIII. and Louis XIV., who were not amiable. The King of Prussia stands in the same category with these unfortunate Monarchs; and there was, at one period of his career, a gloomy possibility that his fate, if not quite so tragical, might have been such as to astonish Europe and to read Kings a lesson. Full of goodness, he did evil. Burning with patriotism, he lowered the influence of his country. Sincerely desiring that Prussia should be free, he was alarmed at the liberty he granted, and withdrew the boon. Ambitious of becoming Emperor of United Germany, he rendered the unity of Germany impossible. A friend of peace, he, by his irresolution and want of courage to take the side which he knew to be right, protracted the Russian war, and gained for his pains the contempt of the Czar Nicholas, whom he desired to befriend, and the derision of all Europe. And, indeed, it was the fearful struggle in his mind, caused by the conflicting claims of duty and inclination, that in all probability impaired the delicate tissues of the brain, and led to that prostration of intellect under which he now suffers. The mind of Nicholas—a greater and a stronger man—gave way under the pangs of a foiled and disappointed ambition; and that of Frederick William IV. proved itself unable to support the pressure of difficulties arising out of the same circumstances, but which would not have been difficulties to a man with whom duty was paramount to all other considerations. That he may be restored to health of body and mind will be the sincere wish of all his subjects; but few of them we suspect do, or can wish, that he will ever be restored to the exercise of the kingly functions.

The Regent succeeds to power at a time when there are no irritating questions, external or internal, to disturb the even current of affairs, and when he may have full scope and opportunity to give effect to his own views of domestic and foreign policy. To make the Constitution granted in 1848 a reality, to extend its provisions wisely and gradually, so as to infuse a wholesome spirit into the public life of his subjects, is but one portion of his task. To raise Prussia to the rank she held in Europe before his unfortunate brother deprived her of prestige and influence is the other and perhaps less difficult. In both attempts the Prince would have had the sympathy and good wishes of the people of this country, even if the recent alliance of the Prince his son with the Princess Royal of England had not attracted more than usual attention to Prussia and

its politics. As the only great Protestant State on the Continent, Prussia is of necessity an object of interest to our Protestant nation; and that interest is greatly increased at the present time not only by the peculiar circumstances under which the King relinquishes, and the Prince assumes, power, but by the auspicious marriage which has linked the two Courts together, and cemented an alliance which the state of Europe may at any moment render essential to the peace and prosperity of all.

THE COURT.

RETURN OF THE COURT FROM SCOTLAND.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, and the Princes Alfred and Arthur, left Balmoral on Tuesday morning, en route for the south. The Royal party arrived at Banff shortly after twelve o'clock, and then took the rail for Aberdeen. Her Majesty there changed to the Scottish North-Eastern line, by which the illustrious party travelled to Perth, thence by the Scottish Central Railway to the Larbert Junction, and over the Edinburgh and Glasgow line to St. Margaret's station at Edinburgh, where her Majesty arrived about twenty minutes after six o'clock. The Queen was received by the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Richmond, Major-General Viscount Melville, commanding the troops in Scotland, and the chief authorities of the city. The Royal party proceeded in closed carriages to Holyrood Palace, under salutes from the Castle, and her Majesty's ship *Edinburgh*, lying in Leith roads.

The Royal journey southwards was resumed at eight o'clock on Wednesday morning. The road from the Palace to the St. Margaret's station was lined by the 16th Lancers from Piershill, a battery of Royal Artillery from Leith Fort, the Royal Sussex Militia from Edinburgh Castle, and a detachment of the Royal Sherwood Foresters from Glasgow. The band of the Sussex Militia was stationed at the palace, and the band of the Lancers in the park. The weather was very unpropitious, but a goodly number of spectators were in the park and at the station, who bade her Majesty adieu with very hearty cheers. The journey to York was performed without any special incident except the unfavourable character of the weather, which, after leaving Berwick, settled down into a white fog, with drizzling mist. At Bilton the Earl and Countess Grey and Sir George and Lady Grey were on the platform, and conversed with the Queen. At York her Majesty was received by the Archbishop and Mayor of the city. The Queen lunched in the hotel, and was loudly cheered by a vast concourse of people as she left her carriage and returned to it with the Prince Consort. The weather now cleared up, and continued fine throughout the remainder of the journey. The Queen arrived at the goods station of the Great Northern Railway at a quarter past seven o'clock, and after a delay of five minutes proceeded by the North London Railway to the Kew Junction, and thence to Windsor. The whole journey from Edinburgh to London, a distance of 408 miles, was performed in eleven hours, the average speed of the Royal train being forty miles an hour. The mean variation on the journey was only minutes, and so complete were the arrangements that, when one of the guards observed the door of one of the carriages fly open, while the train was at full speed, he pulled the signal-line, and in three minutes the train was stopped. Mr. Seymour Clarke and the officers of the respective railways throughout were complimented for their excellent management.

The Prince and Princess Leiningen came to the Castle from Frogmore Lodge soon after her Majesty's arrival.

The Court will remain at the Castle until the latter end of November, when her Majesty will visit Osborne for three weeks; after which the Queen will return to Windsor for the Christmas holidays, and reside at the Castle until February.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF LEININGEN.

The Prince and Princess of Leiningen arrived in London on Saturday morning from Dover. Lord James Murray received the Prince and Princess at the terminus of the South-Eastern railway, at London-bridge, and attended them to the Paddington station. The illustrious party travelled by the Great Western Railway to Windsor, and proceeded to Frogmore, on a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Duchess de Malakoff arrived at the Embassy, Albert-gate House, on Friday afternoon, from Paris.

His Excellency Count Kielmansegg arrived at the Hanoverian Legation in Grosvenor-place yesterday afternoon, from Germany, to resume his diplomatic duties.

His Excellency the Portuguese Minister and the Countess Lavradio arrived in town, on Saturday morning, from Paris.

The Earl and Countess of Derby are entertaining a succession of distinguished visitors at Knowsley Park, their seat in Lancashire.

The marriage of Miss Hill, daughter of Lord and Lady Marcus Hill, with Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart., took place on Thursday last.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD CHARLES WELLESLEY.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD CHARLES WELLESLEY, a Colonel in the Army, and late M.P. for Windsor, was the younger of the two sons of the first and great Duke of Wellington, by his wife, Catherine, third daughter of Edward Michael, second Lord Longford. His only brother is the present Duke. Lord Charles was born the 16th January, 1808, at the Chief Secretary's Lodge, Phoenix Park, Dublin. He entered the army in June, 1824, and became a Captain in 1830. He was with his regiment, the 15th Foot, in Canada during the rebellion there. He returned in 1840, in command as Lieutenant-Colonel, and retired in March, 1845. His Lordship was for several years in the House of Commons, having represented South Hants and Windsor. In 1853, owing to loss of sight, he relinquished Parliament. In politics his Lordship was a Liberal Conservative. He at one time held the appointment of Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal to her Majesty, which he resigned in July, 1846. Lord Charles accompanied the Earl of Wilton's special mission to Dresden, in September, 1842, to invest the late King of Saxony with the Order of the Garter. He married, the 9th of July, 1844, Augusta Sophia Anne, only daughter and heiress of the late Right Hon. Henry Manvers Pierrepont, third son of the first Earl Manvers, by whom (who survived him) he leaves two sons, Henry and Arthur Charles, and three daughters, Victoria Alexandrina, Mary Angela, and Georgina. Lord Charles Wellesley, who had been for some months past in declining health, died on the 8th inst., at his seat, Conholt Park, Wilts. By his demise his elder son, Henry, a youth twelve years of age, becomes heir-presumptive to the illustrious dukedom of Wellington.

THE COUNTESS OF ABINGDON.

THE RIGHT HON. ELIZABETH LAVINA COUNTESS OF ABINGDON, whose lamented death took place on the 16th inst., at the family seat, Wytham Abbey, Berks, was the only child of George Granville Harcourt, Esq., M.P., by his wife, the late Lady Elizabeth Harcourt, and was the granddaughter of the Hon. and Most Rev. Dr. Harcourt, Archbishop of York, third son of the first Lord Vernon. She was born the 7th of February, 1816, and was married, the 7th of January, 1835, to Montagu, sixth and present Earl of Abingdon, and leaves nine children, six sons and three daughters. Her eldest son, Montagu Arthur, Lord Norreys, married, the 10th of July last, Caroline, eldest daughter of Charles Towneley, Esq., of Towneley, Lancashire.

LADY CHARLES BEAUCLERK.

The death of this lady occurred on the 29th ult., at Riding House, Northumberland. Her Ladyship was Laura-Maria-Theresa, only daughter and heiress of Colonel Edward Stopford. She was born the 10th of October, 1813; and was married the 7th of October, 1842, to Lord Charles Beauclerk, fourth son of William, eighth Duke of St. Albans, and leaves a youthful family of five sons and four daughters to deplore, with her bereaved husband, her irreparable loss; her demise is also a subject of deep regret to a numerous circle of friends to whom she was endeared by her amiable and affectionate disposition.

WILLS.—The will of the Right Hon. Lady Isabel Anne Dashwood was proved in London, October 13th, by Francis Dashwood, Esq., the eldest son and sole executor, to whom he bequeathed the whole of the property, saving a legacy of £2000 to her son Maitland. The personality is sworn under £25,000. The will is dated October 14, 1838.—The will of Charles Drummond, Esq., banker, Charing-cross, and of Stratton-street, Piccadilly, was proved in Doctors' Commons, on October 7th, by the executors, Andrew Robert Drummond, Esq., and Robert Drummond, Esq., the son. The will is without date, but is supposed to have been made in the year 1843. It was found in the repository at the banking-house where other wills were kept. Two codicils were also found in the same repository, in a separate inclosure, one dated January 11th, 1847; the other October 16th, 1850. Mrs. Drummond, the relict, is left a life interest in the estates, both real and personal, and at her decease a legacy of £4000 to each son and daughter who may not have anticipated the same, the residue to the eldest son, Robert. The personality is sworn under £40,000.—The will of John Hutton Annesley, Esq., of Morland Cottage, Fembroke, Southampton, was proved by the widow, the sole executrix, who takes a life interest in the estates. There being no children, the residence and grounds at her decease become by the terms of the will the property of Edward Carter, the son of Mr. John Carter, who had faithfully served him (the testator) for many years; and to him or his wife, whichever survives, he bequeaths a legacy of £200.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE GREAT BELL AT WESTMINSTER was on Thursday raised to its extreme height. At half-past eleven o'clock the bell was packed and raised a little by means of compound crabs, and was then struck by a wooden beetle. The strokes, twenty-one in number, were intended to be a royal salute. The workmen came outside and cheered between each stroke, and they were joined in their huzzas by a considerable number of persons who had assembled in Palace-yard. Complete success has attended the operations so well conducted by Mr. Quarne, Mr. James, and Mr. Hart. No fresh girders have been required, as was erroneously stated, nor has there been any delay in the process. The interval between the safe landing of the bell in the clock-room, on the 14th inst., to the time of raising it to the bell-chamber, which was safely done on Thursday morning, was occupied by removing the cradling that surrounded the bell, and the tedious operation of turning the bell mouth downwards for the purpose of hoisting it in the position in which it will be fixed. Neither did any of the arrangements require the least alteration in plan or detail since they were decided on, now more than two years ago, and the greater part of which were complete for raising the original bell; since which time everything has remained for the purpose of raising the new bell.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.—On Thursday morning a general Court of the Proprietors of the East India Company was held for the purpose of proceeding to the election of three directors, and Mr. W. H. Chicheley Flowden, Major Moore, and Mr. W. Dent were declared duly elected. The duties of directors will henceforth consist simply in the supervision of the capital, stock, and the payment of dividends.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.—At a meeting of the board, on Friday week, it was agreed to commence carrying out the main-drainage scheme by authorising the construction of the northern high level sewer from Hampstead to the River Lea, a distance of seven miles and a quarter of main sewer, and a mile and a half of branches. A committee of twelve were appointed to watch the carrying on of the works. It was also agreed to borrow £42,000 for five years, at 3½ per cent., of the Clergy Mutual Assurance, for the carrying out of the provisions of the Victoria api roach.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The Council and Committee of Education, with the approval of the Bishop of London as visitor, have elected Mr. W. Cave Thomas to the Professorship of Drawing and Pictorial Art in this institution, vacant by the resignation of Mr. George Scharf. The classes in landscape drawing continue, as before, under the direction of Mr. Henry Warren. Mr. Scharf has been elected, on his retirement from his Professorship, an Honorary Fellow.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY AND VERNON COLLECTION will be reopened on Monday next, the 25th inst. The days for public admission are changed to Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays—Thursdays and Fridays being set apart for the admission of students only.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—A military fête is to be given at the Sydenham Crystal Palace, on Monday next, the anniversary of the battle of Palataya, when all the troops now in London who have received the Crimean medal or Victoria Cross are invited to attend gratis, and the services of the bands of the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards have been secured to aid the musical arrangements.

LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—Lord Murray, one of the Scotch Judges, has written to the corresponding secretary of this institution expressing his concern that the parent Mechanics' Institution of England should be in need of extraneous assistance, and incloses a draft for £100 in aid of a fund for purchasing the lease of the building, and thus extinguishing the heavy annual charge for rent. The total amount to effect this desirable object is £3500. The subscriptions from private sources amount to about £100, and we understand that a public appeal is shortly to be made.

PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.—Public fire-escape stations are now established in the following localities:—High-street, Kensington; Nothing-hill, near the Gate; New Brompton, by the Consumption Hospital; and Tower-hill. These were placed on duty at the commencement of this month, making the entire number of stations maintained by the Royal Society sixty-seven, each attended throughout the night by a well-trained conductor, ready to proceed upon the very first alarm to any fire that may occur in his district. Within the past eighteen months seventy-four lives have been rescued from death by fire by means of the Royal Society's fire-escapes.

PRESERVATION OF THE DEAD.—M. Falcony, a French chemist, has patented a process for preserving and embalming dead bodies. On Tuesday he exhibited the results to a number of gentlemen in the lecture-hall of the School of Medicine, Grosvenor-place. M. Falcony uses a powder, composed chiefly of a neutral salt, mixed with sawdust, which absorbs moisture, and so combines with the most deadly exhalations that no injury can be sustained by persons being brought into the closest contact with the deceased; and, by preventing putrefaction for more than a fortnight, will enable families to be brought together from distant places in time for the interment. In large cities the possibility of contagion when people have died of fevers or cholera will be avoided, as by the use of the powder the body is dried up, and after a time falls into dust. The process for embalming is by means of a liquid, which appears to answer its purpose; but in this the public will feel less interest than in the temporary preservation of bodies to prevent injury to the health of the living.

AT THE GUILDFHALL, on Tuesday, an Oxford-street jeweller and bankrupt, named Zucker, was committed for trial on a charge of having falsified his accounts with a view to defraud his creditors. According to the evidence, Zucker tried to palm off upon his creditors a new account-book for an old one, and the imposition was discovered by evidence showing that the paper was of recent manufacture.

THE LATE FATAL FIRE AT GREENWICH.—On Thursday night the inquest into this painful case was brought to a close. The jury deliberated until a quarter past three o'clock a.m., and even at that hour many hundreds of persons were anxiously awaiting the verdict, which was delivered to the coroner by the foreman of the jury in the following terms:—"That the jury find that Isabella Caroline and Eliza Jane Roper, on the 12th of September, 1858, were burnt to death by fire in the house, 8, Royal-hill, Greenwich, which house was burnt down by fire, but how or by what means the said fire originated there is not sufficient evidence before the jury to prove. The jury cannot return this verdict without expressing their decided conviction that the origin of the fire is involved in great doubt and mystery, and grave suspicions exist in their minds that the fire did not result from accidental circumstances, and it is only from the want of strict legal evidence and proof that the jury feel compelled to return this open verdict. And the jury is further of opinion that policeman Haycraft, 381 K, and Smart, the parish fireman, did not exhibit proper activity at the time of the fire, and that the conduct of Smart ought to be fully investigated by the parish authorities."

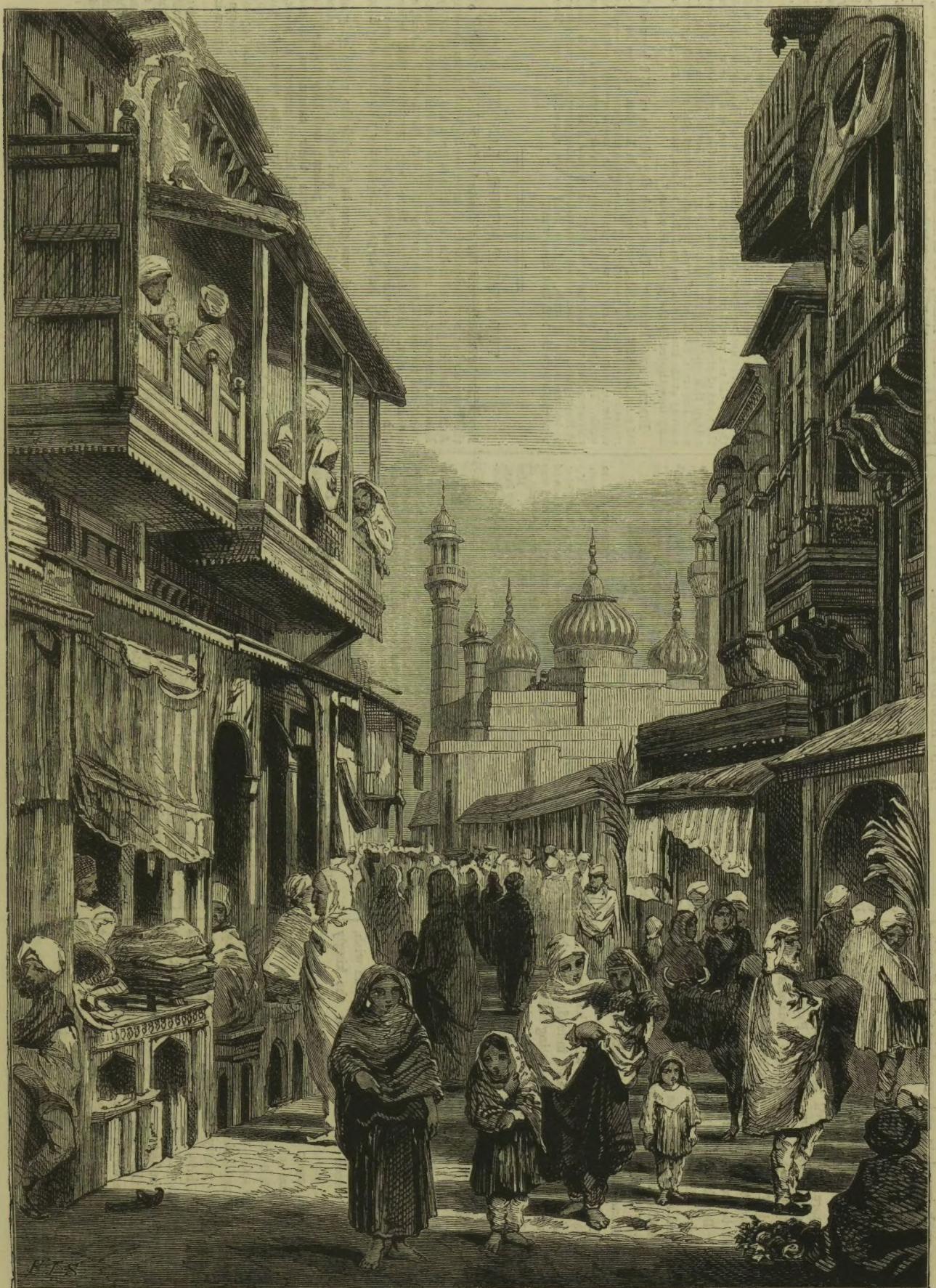
BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 912 boys and 855 girls, in all 1767 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1497.—The deaths registered in London rose from 993 in the previous week to 1149 last week. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1020. A widow died on the 14th inst., at Eagle-place, Mile-end, who is believed, on what appeared to the registrar to be reasonable grounds, to have lived to the age of 100 years. Two women died on the 12th inst. from want.

TWO STREET SCENES.—LAHORE.

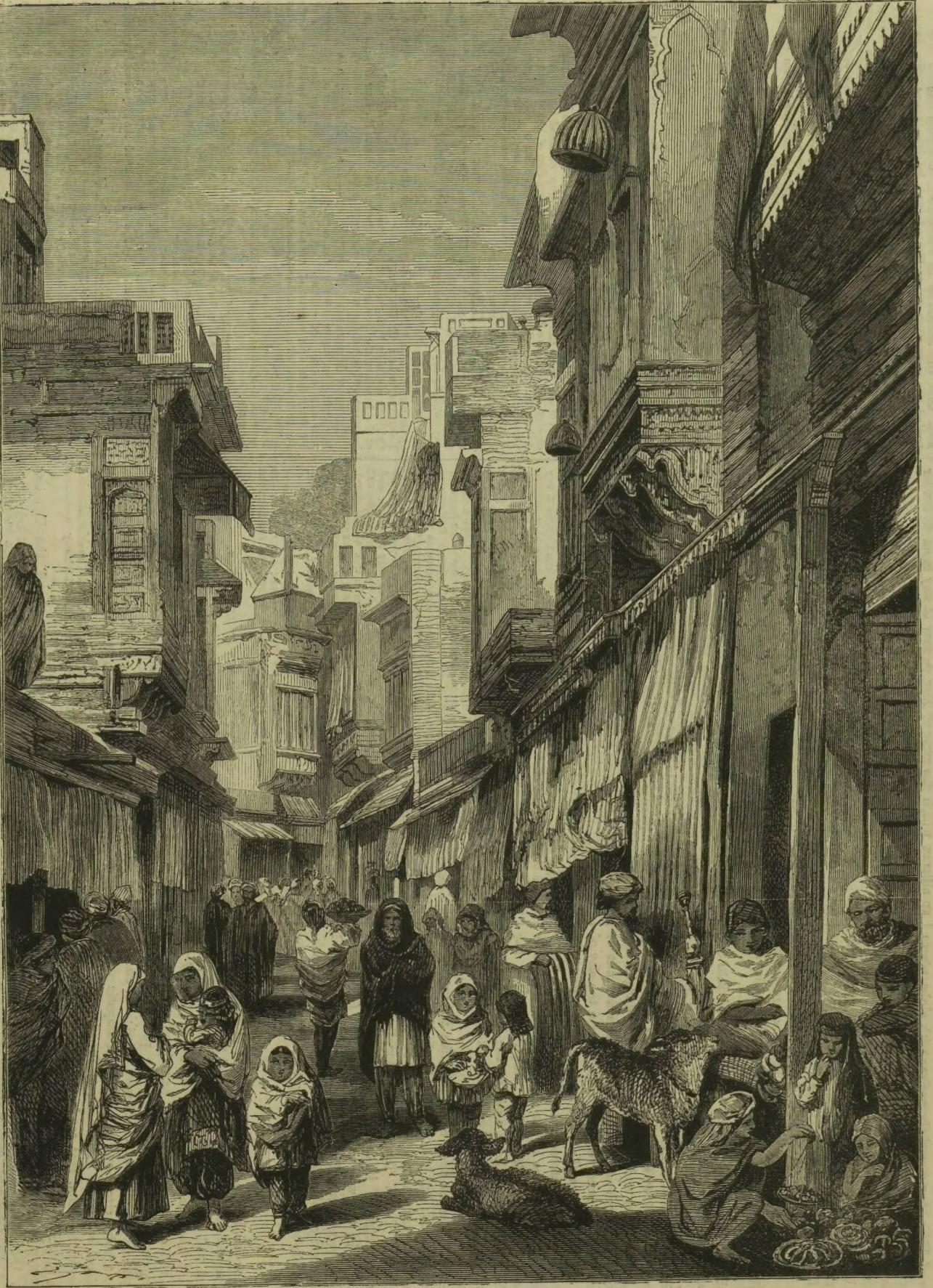
FEW cities have undergone the vicissitudes to which the capital of the Punjab has been subjected. It is on the highroad from Central Asia to the rich plains of India, which have been the desire of every Moslem conqueror, and has seen the tide of conquest sweep backwards and forwards for ages, never itself, but for a brief period, a sovereign city. Its brightest time was, perhaps, that when Jahangir made it his winter quarters on returning from Cashmere; and almost the only buildings of importance now remaining date from that period.

But its present aspect was given to it during the sovereignty of Ranjeet Singh, who built the walls and ditch (about four miles round), together with the fortified palace; and here he and his sirdars spent the intervals between their campaigns in the grossest debauchery. It is constructed almost entirely of brick, the streets narrow and the houses lofty; the quarter for the shops or bazaars being separate from that inhabited by the rich, whose houses, within gates, resemble French hotels, having enclosures at the top, with latticework made of tiles for the accommodation of the women, that they may enjoy the cool breeze in the evening without the danger of being overlooked.

Almost all the lucrative trade is in the hands of Hindus. There is a very large trade in corn and silk; but it is inferior, both in wealth and population, to Umritsir. When the whole of the Punjab was annexed, a large military station was formed in a suburb called Anarkulie, from a large tomb which was occupied as the centre of the civil administration, and still remains so; but the troops were removed to Meanmee, four miles off, where magnificent barracks have been built, and a fine military station formed, but not before the great mortality among them had rendered it absolutely necessary.



STREET SCENES IN LAHORE.—FROM DRAWINGS BY W. CARPENTER, JUN.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.





TRANSATLANTIC SKETCHES;—A SWAMP IN LOUISIANA.—FROM A DRAWING BY MRS. BODICHON.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 339.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

HER MAJESTY is once more among

The forests, Windsor, and thy green retreats,
At once the monarch's and the muses' seats,

though, thanks to the chemical agencies of autumn, brown would have been the fitter word of colour to use, and never did wooded country look more beautiful than now, with every variety of tint that foliage can wear. The Queen left Balmoral on Tuesday, staid at Holyrood on her way, and on Wednesday evening was in her English castle. Parliament was, as matter of form, prorogued on Tuesday until the 19th of November, when a similar ceremonial will take place. The humbler officials in the Palace of Westminster have a notion that these apparently unmeaning performances are intended to ensure the houses being thoroughly "dusted up" twice at least during the recess, and therefore regard the constitution much as a cook regards a mistress who makes visits of inspection to the kitchen. The prorogations are the constitutional checks upon the dusters. Except the Reigate election, there has been no other Parliamentary event of the week, unless the announcement that the Great Bell of Westminster is, apparently, being successfully placed in his gilded saloon may be included. The arrangements for elevating him in the campanile have been very successfully made.

May we borrow Mr. Planché's words in "Oberon," there applied to the ocean, and adapt them to the telegraphic wire, calling it a "mighty monster that lies curled like a long serpent half across the world?" This monster, supposed to be dead, has been violently galvanised from the other end, and a message has actually come through it. The Newfoundland electricians asked leave to use their discretion in employing the most powerful batteries they possess, and it has been given. Mr. Saward, however, apprises the English public that they are not to be too much encouraged by this, inasmuch as there is no doubt that the cable is seriously defective. What the English public would rather hear—not that the experiments are without strong interest—is that a new cable, upon improved principles, discovered by the aid of the costly experiences of preceding experiments, is in hand, and will be ready to be laid down in the spring. An indignant sea-Lieutenant went before Alderman Salomons on the subject of the telegraph, and impeached the conduct of the promoters in such vehement terms that the Alderman's reverence for rich men was scandalised, and he was as unreasonably vehement in rebuking the complainant, and has been in his turn rebuked by the press, which tries to get fair play for everybody.

French censorship of the press itself has been imported into "canny Newcastle." The French Consul there, a very amiable and benevolent man, and, it would seem, a devoted Catholic, has been accused by a local paper of having canvassed in a municipal election, in order to secure the return of a fellow-believer. The Consul denies that he canvassed; but the counter-statement, if true, would show that the kind of denial permitted by Rome to her most pious children—in *majorem gloriam*, &c.—is not exactly that of an English gentleman. He is stated only to have accompanied the canvassers, but to have been silent—an eloquent silence having made the voter perfectly understand what his French patron meant. Be this as it may, the editorial comment, and a letter which also appeared in the journal, provoked a young soldier, son and clerk to the Consul, to fury, and the young gentleman, who is also a count, went with a pistol to the editor (who, by the way, seems to have shown much more courage in his writing than in his demeanour) and compelled him to come before the Consul to make reparation. The Consul wrote a manly letter on the subject, and though the young Count was fined £5 for the assault, the cheers with which he was received (whether by the Catholic pitmen of Newcastle or by Protestant inhabitants is not stated) have atoned to him for the infliction. We might speak more severely of the affair but that we regard it as one likely to be exceptional; and moreover the Newcastle editor has not established either by his criticisms or by his bearing under outrage, much claim to sympathy. We only hope that the French press will take care to put the thing in its right light for the French army, and not let it be supposed that because one hot-headed youngster is lightly punished for a provoked assault, this is the sort of censorship sanctioned in England. The chances were that the hero of the pistol had been knocked down, or horsewhipped, or kicked down stairs.

St. James's Hall has been again the scene of a meeting upon the subject of confession as practised by certain members of the Church of England. Vestrymen and churchwardens were summoned to meet, by certain leaders of the Anti-Tractarian party, and to protest against the confessional. Whether these persons are, generally speaking, selected from the class most competent to form a judgment on theological matters or not, or a class whom educated Englishmen would permit to dictate to the country, is beside the question. The honest and genuine indignation which has been felt throughout the nation at the attempts to spread the abominable system of priest-direction should find exponents in every grade of society; and a good deal of historical ignorance, of bad taste, and of exaggeration may be well borne with when they are combined with a determined and conscientious hostility to the foulest plot against the happiness and purity of English society. The speakers at the meeting, who sought to meet the case by a revision of the Prayer Book and Articles, one of the great merits of which is their catholic—that is, liberal and elastic—character, talked nonsense; but the aggregate expression of hatred for the confessionmongers, and of resolution to crush them, was a valuable demonstration, which will, we hope, produce good fruit.

Thursday was the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar. Upwards of fifty years have passed since Horatio Nelson died in the midst of "twenty floating wrecks," and his monument is not yet completed. Hamlet has a recipe for a man being remembered after his death. It is certainly not that which Lord Nelson employed—that of crushing at one terrible blow the united fleets of his country's enemies. His daughter is left to private charity, and his column is left to be finished when it may please anybody—perhaps the Emperor of Russia, whose father subscribed to raise the memorial.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—Mr. George Saward, the secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, writes as follows:—"Old Broad-street, Wednesday morning. I have just received the annexed message from Valentia, which has been transmitted by Mr. Bartholomew, the superintendent of the company at that place. It would appear that by the application of extraordinary and peculiar battery power at Newfoundland, in accordance with the instructions of Professor Thomson of Glasgow (one of the directors of the company), it has been possible to convey, even through the defective cable, the few words recorded by Mr. Bartholomew in his message to me this evening. This, however, though encouraging, must not be regarded as a permanent state of things, as it is clear there is a serious fault in the cable while at the same time it is not at present absolutely clear that any, except the most extraordinary and (to the cable) dangerous, efforts can be made, more especially on this side, to overcome the existing obstacles in the way of perfect working. The following is Mr. Bartholomew's message:—'I have just received the following words from Newfoundland: "Daniell's now in circuit." "The signals are very distinct. Give me discretion to use our "Daniell's battery. Reply." Immediately on receipt of the foregoing I sent the necessary authority to use the Daniell's battery at Valentia.'

DONATI'S COMET.

As it but seldom happens that such a favourable opportunity occurs for examining the changes which take place in the head and nucleus of a large comet approaching to and receding from the sun as in the magnificent object which has just disappeared from sight, a few particulars respecting those may not be misplaced in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Although the comet had been very bright, and was visible to the naked eye, for some time previous to Sept. 13, nothing was perceived in the telescopic appearance of the nucleus beyond what is generally observed in this part. On the latter evening the nucleus was particularly sharply defined, and bore very high powers, having a planetary disc and appearing nearly quite round. On the evening of Sept. 15 a fan-shaped brush of light was perceived for the first time, stretching in the opposite direction to the tail, the length of which was estimated as equal to the diameter of the nucleus, or more than ten seconds of arc. The same appearance was plainly visible and equally well defined on the days of the 16th and 17th. On Sept. 21 this had altogether changed; the nucleus was still sharply defined, and with a bright disc; but a regularly-shaped luminous sector, not so bright as the nucleus itself, had replaced the former indefinite, fan-shaped light. The direction of the luminous sector (as seen in an inverting telescope, and as represented above) was inclined very considerably (perhaps forty degrees) to the right of the axis of the tail. The nucleus and head were separated by a dark interval from the head and margins of the tail. On Sept. 24 the luminous sector had stretched out for a very considerable distance; the margins were extremely bright, and almost met the outer portions of the head. The outer and brightest part of the luminous sector was considerably more than a semicircle, and seemed like a miniature of a solar halo, the nucleus of the comet taking the position of the sun. The space below the nucleus and fantail-light, as seen in an inverting telescope and represented above, was nearly quite black, with the exception of the margins of the tail. On Sept. 25 nearly the same appearances were noticed, but the luminous sector had become greatly expanded, and was completely merged into the head, which was now much broader. The nucleus on this occasion had a bright planetary disc, and appeared to show a phase as if half-full. A remarkable change took place in the nucleus on Sept. 27, when, instead of the planetary disc which it hitherto exhibited, it had dwindled down to a very bright stellar point, with a very brilliant and well-defined crescent of light immediately above, and attached to it, and which might very readily be mistaken for a phase. This was altogether separated from the bright margins of the head and tail by a broad and very dark interval. On Sept. 30 it will be seen that it presented nearly the same appearance as on Sept. 24; the nucleus, which was very bright, again exhibited a disc (which appeared slightly oval), and was surrounded by the same well-defined halo, which formed nearly a complete circle. On this night a straight and narrow but perfectly black line, which separated the tail into two nearly equal parts, was seen for the first time, and stretched for a very considerable distance from the head. On October 5 the luminous sector was very large, bright, and well defined, but was again altogether separated from the outer portion of the head, a very dark and broad space being between them. A remarkable phenomenon was noticed this night in the luminous sector—viz., the appearance of two dark spots on it, which seemed like holes through it. The larger one had a brighter spot within it. This appearance was again visible on the following evening.

On Oct. 8 the luminous sector and nucleus were again very bright, but had receded to their smallest dimensions, and were quite separated from the bright margins of the head. It had again become much larger on the following night, although the dark space was not quite filled up. On the night of Oct. 11 it presented much the same appearance as on the 9th, with the exception that two bright rays were noticed as proceeding from the nucleus, which projected halfway across the luminous fantail. On Oct. 15 and 16 the nucleus and the adjacent crescent of light had become much smaller, and the comet altogether fainter; the dark space between the outer envelope and nucleus was also much broader and blacker, and completely separated those two parts. The comet was last seen with the naked eye on Oct. 17. The sky has since been completely overcast (Oct. 20).

It is immediately apparent from the above drawings and observations that the influence of the sun upon the nucleus of comets as they approach towards it is very marked and decided, and that in the case of the present one it has been even more perceptible than in any of the comets of the present century. Up to the 15th of October no less than eight separate and distinct envelopes have been seen to separate themselves from the nucleus, commingle with the head, and finally, we may imagine, be dissipated and driven into the tail of the comet. That this has been due to the action of the sun scarcely admits of doubt; and that the attractive and repulsive force which were so apparent in the aspect of Halley's comet in 1835 (as observed and described by Bessel) have been repeated in the present one is equally decided. The "polar force," as described by that eminent astronomer (and explained by him as similar to numerous phenomena recognised in heat, light, and magnetism), consisting as it does of an attraction towards the sun, and repulsion from it, was visible, in the form of the luminous sector, on every evening. This appendage was mainly directed towards the sun; but the "wings" of this bright fantail always turned away from the central luminary, and in the direction of the tail. We may add, that on the nights of Sept. 24 and 30 the head of the comet presented a remarkable similarity with that of the great comet of 1769, and that the bright margins of the luminous sector and tail might be mistaken occasionally for four tails proceeding from the nucleus, if we looked at it with a telescope of ordinary power.

In Halley's comet (on its appearance in 1835) it was remarked that the tail was first seen on the same night that the ebulitions from the nucleus towards the sun were first manifest. In the case of the present comet the appearances were otherwise: the tail was visible at the beginning of September, but nothing remarkable was seen in the aspect of the nucleus until the 13th of September, when a spur of light towards the sun was seen for the first time by M. Bruhns, at Berlin, and Mr. Selby, in Spalding, in Lincolnshire. M. Valz has observed numerous stars through the tail of the comet without being able to perceive the slightest trace of refraction, notwithstanding that the thickness of the medium looked through was at least two thousand times thicker than that of our own atmosphere, and that stars of the eighth magnitude were almost entirely absorbed by the luminous intensity at a distance of eight minutes (of arc) from the nucleus. The light of the head and nucleus of the comet could be polarised, and was consequently reflected on several occasions; at other times the traces of polarisation were extremely indistinct and uncertain, if not altogether invisible, as in the case of the great comet of 1843.

The tail of the comet was very bright and large from Oct. 3 to Oct. 11, and presented a magnificent aspect in the western heavens during this interval. On the latter night, the last on which it was seen at all advantageously, it was estimated that it reached halfway between Beta and Epsilon Herculis, and that it was consequently upwards of thirty-two degrees in length, the head of the comet at the time being situated exactly at the Equator, at 15h. 20m. of right ascension. On Oct. 13, at 7h. 45m. p.m., it rose from a dense fog bank almost perpendicularly from the horizon, and the end of the tail reached to Alpha Herculis, if not above. The length of the tail on this occasion could not consequently be less than thirty degrees.

It was almost as bright as the Milky Way at this period, and bore a remarkable resemblance to the Zodiacal Light during the spring months. The great comet of 1811, of which we have heard so much, was not longer than twenty-five degrees; so that we have seen during the last few months a comet the largest, if not the brightest, visible within the memory of man.

J. BREEN.
Observatory, Cambridge, Oct. 20, 1858.

BRANCEPETH CASTLE.—We omitted to state in our impression of the 2nd inst. that the Engraving of this Castle was from a plate forming part of a work entitled "The Architectural Antiquities of the County of Durham," jointly published by Mr. Robert W. Billings, architect, 3, St. Mary's-road, Canonbury, Islington, and Mr. George Andrews, bookseller, Durham. The plate is also published separately. It is from a drawing by Mr. Billings.

MUSIC.

At a time when so much is doing towards the promotion of music as a branch of popular education, considerable attention is due to a conference on this subject held on Wednesday evening in the lecture-room of the Young Men's Christian Association in Aldersgate-street, attended by the teachers of many of the training colleges and schools in London and its vicinity, and by a large miscellaneous audience. This meeting was convened by the Tonic Sol-fa Association; but the Rev. Mr. Curwen, the President of that body, explained in the outset that its object was entirely catholic—to inquire into the best means of musical instruction in schools, the question of particular methods or systems being entirely open. The chair was taken by Mr. Hickson, a gentleman distinguished for his valuable publications on popular education. The discussion which followed was interesting. Several of the teachers of the principal training colleges and schools described their own experiences, and bore testimony to the moral influence of musical instruction on the youthful mind. The speech of Mr. Daintree, of Highbury College, in particular, made a deep impression on the meeting. Twenty years ago he had introduced musical tuition, on Mr. Hickson's system, into the Parkhurst Reformatory, in the Isle of Wight; and he eloquently described the manner in which he had been able to soften the feelings and open the hearts of the most hardened of his flock by means of simple and touching poetry and music, when every other attempt to work upon their minds had failed. Some resolutions were passed defining the qualifications, as regards vocal music, which ought to be possessed by school teachers. But the last resolution, which involved the merits of the different systems of tuition now in use, promised to give rise to so much debate that the lateness of the hour rendered it necessary to adjourn the meeting. Before the adjournment, Mr. G. W. Martin, an eminent popular instructor (who, it will be remembered, acted as conductor of the great National School demonstration at the Crystal Palace), addressed the meeting, bringing forward various objections to the Tonic Sol-fa method of notation, which, he contended, on several technical grounds, is quite uncalled for, being neither so simple nor so comprehensive as that which has been established for ages throughout the civilized world. With this address the proceedings terminated, and the conference was adjourned for a fortnight. The adjourned debate may be expected to be interesting. It will involve the comparative merits of all the existing systems—those of Hullah, Hickson, Waite, the Tonic Sol-fa, and others; and as the principal speakers, from their professional avocations, must be capable of describing the practical working of each different method, a good deal of light ought to be thrown on an important, and as yet unsettled, question.

The PYNE and HARRISON company are to migrate at Christmas from Drury Lane to Covent Garden, having obtained a three-months' lease of the latter theatre from Mr. Gye.

Her MAJESTY'S THEATRE continues to be advertised to be let. This circumstance has excited much surprise in the musical world, as Mr. Lumley's last brilliant season had all the external signs of success. It is ascribed to the unexpected withdrawal of a wealthy nobleman who had a great sum embarked in the concern. It is asked, What becomes of the great stars of last season—Titians, Piccolomini, and Giuglini—who have three years' engagements with Mr. Lumley?

MADAME ANNA BISHOP.—The friends and admirers of this accomplished singer will be delighted to learn that she has returned from America, and purports in future prosecuting her artistic career in England. Madame Bishop has only arrived in London a few days, and already, we understand, she is secured for a concert at Oxford, and engagements are pending with the directors of the Crystal Palace to make her reentrée at Sydenham before a London audience.—*Musical World.*

THE THEATRES, &c.

PRINCESS.—On Monday the archaeological revival of "King John," one of the earliest of Mr. C. Kean's experiments, was reproduced as the second in the series of reproductions designed to illustrate "the farewell season" of the management of this theatre under the direction of this distinguished tragedian. This particular play is, perhaps, one of the least elaborate of the series, but at the same time one of the most satisfactory. As Mr. Kean's preface states—"There is little difficulty in collecting safe authority for the costume of King John's reign. Tapestry, illuminated manuscripts, and tombs, supply abundant evidence. The habits of many of the principal characters are copied from monumental effigies, care having been taken that those who outlived King John, and were buried under the sovereignty of Henry III., are not clothed in emblazoned surcoats, such as appear on their respective tombs, since no instance of such ornament occurs before the year 1250." The costume of the play derived from these sources has altogether a rich, massive, and gorgeous effect; and the colours adopted are very skilfully made to harmonise with the scenery. In regard to the latter, coeval ruins have been examined for the specimens of Norman architecture introduced. The first scene of all is a remarkable example of a highly instructive sort. It is copied from the hall in Rochester Castle. In like manner, the succeeding scenes are arranged from specific remains of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The proportion between embellishment and the subject has been well maintained; no portion of it having been overlaid. The histrionic excellence of the castle is indisputable; and on this occasion the tragedy appears to us to be more completely performed than on former ones. Mr. Kean's *King John* is of great merit; nay, in some scenes he is unequalled. We allude to those with *Hubert* and his death scene. All three display tragic genius of the highest order. Mrs. Kean, on Monday, excelled herself in *Constance*. We never saw her play with more force, discrimination, and passion. She decidedly electrified her audience. Mr. Ryder's *Hubert* was admirable; and the *Arthur* of Miss Ellen Terry had some special beauties which distinguish it from the usual run of infant efforts. There were taste, judgment, feeling, and a finished style in the various phases of the character, and the situations in which it is so pathetically placed. The poetical and the real were reconciled in the fine touches and skilful harmonies of this young lady's acting. Mr. Graham as the *Cardinal*, and Mr. Walter Lacy as *Philip Faulconbridge*, were both capital. The house was well and fashionably attended, and the honour of a summons before the curtain was bestowed on Mr. and Mrs. Kean, and subsequently on the leading members of the company.

STRAND.—A burlesque on the old subject of "The Maid and the Magpie" has been produced at this theatre. The composition of it is by Mr. Byron, who, we think, has excelled his former productions in neatness and effectiveness of treatment. He has certainly fitted his performers very cleverly. Miss M. Oliver as *Ninette*, Miss M. Ternan as her lover, and Miss Marie Wilton in *Pipps*, the farm servant, form an exquisite trio, conducting no less to the humour than the beauty of the parts. Of the male performers, we have also Bland as the *Old Soldier*, Mr. J. Clarke as the *Old Jew Pedler*, and Mr. Turner as the nefarious and obtrusive *Magistrate*. Mrs. Selby was excellent, as she is in everything, in the part of the jealous *Mother*. The operatic accompaniments of the extravaganza were charmingly executed.

OLYMPIC.—Some judicious alterations have been made in Mr. Wilkie Collins's melodrama of "The Red Vial," which now meets with no opposition. Mrs. Stirling's admirable acting alone should ensure an extended run to this startling production.

THE "GREAT EASTERN" SHIP.—On Tuesday it was finally agreed, with the consent of four-fifths of the shareholders of the Great Eastern Steamship Company, there being only three dissentients, that the original company should be dissolved, and a new company formed, it being agreed that the cost of building and launching the *Leviathan* (£640,000) should in the new company be reduced one-half.

Mr. Lionel Brough, late inspector of coal-mines in the Staffordshire district, has been entertained at a farewell dinner at Wolverhampton, and a testimonial, consisting of a large silver claret-jug and a silver cup, was presented to him.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

LORD DERBY turns out to be a poet—ay, and a good one withal. Some of his translations from Horace are included in Lord Ravensworth's recent volumes. The great Lord Clarendon wrote verses; so did the great Lord Bolingbroke; so did the great Lord Chatham. Noble authors have become wonderfully common since Walpole catalogued them and dragged the bulk of them from obscurity to light.

For the following admirable observations on the refusal of the Brighton schoolmaster to continue to instruct the clever and well-conducted son of Mr. Wigan, the actor, we are indebted to an English nobleman and scholar whose name, were we permitted to reveal it, would add further value to the force of his observations. We will indicate the writer thus far—that his Lordship's father was raised to the peerage by the undeniably strength of his own talents, and that he wrote better Latin verses than Lord Wellesley. His Lordship sets out by observing that in his opinion the schoolmaster is not the person really to blame, but rather the parents of the other boys, who could not brook, forsooth, that their brats should be under the same roof and read out of the same book with the offspring of a player. "Stuck-up people," says his Lordship, "may be a cant phrase, but it well describes these silly, presumptuous papas and mammas. Were Rugby and Eton, asks a writer in *Household Words*, contaminated by the presence of Mr. Macready and Mr. Charles Kean—both sons of actors? Did, let me ask, any nobleman whose boys were school-contemporaries of these sons of actors object to them as associates unfit for their own sons? Men of rank and education do not entertain such sentiments. No; such opponents are to be found in a lower walk of life, among some—and I trust they are not many—who are engaged in trade, or have retired upon a moderate fortune. In this there is nothing new: this infirmity of poor human nature is of all time. You may illustrate it from the page of Horace from the account that shrewd poet gives of his own education. My father, he tells us, was an emancipated slave, the freedman of one of the illustrious family of the Horatii. In the humble office of a collector of fragments at auctions, he was able to put by some money, which he invested in a house and farm in the district of Venusia. Determined to devote himself to the education of his son, he declined to send him to Venusia, to the school of one Flavius, to which resorted the children of the rural and municipal aristocracy, the consequential sons of consequential fathers:—

Causa fuit pater his, qui macro pauper agello,
Noluit in Flavi ludum me mittere; magni
Quo pueri magnis o centurionibus orti
Ibant.

SAT. I., vi. 71.

The father of Horace took the bold and wise step of removing the future poet at once to Rome, to receive a liberal education among the sons of Roman knights and senators:—

—Puerum est ausus Roman portare docendum
Artes, quas debeat quivis eques atque senator
Semet pregnates.

Instead of a private academy similar to that at Brighton—a modern Venusia—let Mr. Wigan place his son at one of our great public schools, where he may ensure for his boy the respect and goodwill of the master, his schoolfellow, and their parents." Mr. Wigan, we trust, will act on such sensible advice.

Talk of speed and Turpin's Ride to York! Thursday's *Times* informs us that her Majesty made the journey from Edinburgh to London in the miraculously small space of time of eleven hours, or forty miles an hour! This in 1858! Tuesday's *Quarterly Review* informs us that the great man, James Watt, to whose discovery her Majesty is indebted for this lightning speed, made, in 1755, his journey from Glasgow to London in thirteen days, or three hundred and twelve hours. And yet Watt was on horseback and with a friend. They travelled, of course, "Ride and Tie."

There is a book just published admirably well fitted for the most accessible shelf of the student of English history and biography. It is the first volume of a work designed by many, and much needed until yesterday, an "Athenæ Cantabrigienses." Old Anthony Wood did wonders in his "Athenæ," and Mr. Cooper and his son have done wonders in the first instalment of their "Athenæ." As we read of the Oxford antiquary, so we shall now read of the Cambridge antiquaries. The volume is dedicated by permission to Lord Macaulay, and his Lordship may well be proud of the dedication.

The unpublished letters from Pope to Broome, [which our contemporaries announce as on the eve of sale by public auction, do not form anything like the entire correspondence of Pope with his assistant Broome. They relate entirely to the translation of the *Odyssey*. The remainder of the correspondence, relating to the quarrel between Pope and Broome, together with letters to Broome from Fenton, Linton, and Cull, were bought by Mr. Cunningham for Mr. Murray of Albemarle-street some seven years since, and are still in Mr. Murray's possession. Mr. Murray's portion, we can safely assert, is of the very utmost importance to the due understanding of Pope's character.

Booksellers and authors are making a determined rush on Lord St. Leonards' happy title of a "Handybook." The same run was made some twenty years ago, on Mr. Murray's introduction of the title "Handbook." There was a time in our poetic history when Denham's "Advice to a Painter" drove Grub-street, for forty years and more, into similar advices. Pope's "Essay on Man" had a like run, and, after thirty years, ended in Wilkes's notorious "Essay on Woman."

The public will participate in the regret felt by literary men at the serious illness of Mr. Sala, the popular author of "A Journey Due North," and of a series of papers—inimitable in every way—called "Twice Round the Clock," now in course of publication in a capital weekly pennyworth called "The Welcome Guest." We can safely recommend every lover of humour, pathos, satire, and accurate observation, expressed in excellent English, to become acquainted at once with Mr. Sala's "Twice Round the Clock." The object of the writer is to exhibit a picture of London life in every one of the twenty-four hours of the day. The hand of Mr. Sala unhappily, through illness, has faltered just as the hand of Time is near upon the twenty-fourth hour, and day and night, as Butler has it, are standing in each other's light. We wait a wish for renewed health to George Augustus Sala.

We shall have something to say next week respecting the insane rage among churchmen and architects for destroying monuments under the pretence of restoring churches. Our antiquaries are calumniating our State Papers after the age of Queen Elizabeth and King James, and our churchmen and architects are destroying all the church monumental memorials of those reigns!

THE COUNCIL OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS having at the recent examination awarded certificates of merit to ten of the students in the Manchester Mechanics' Institution, these honours were distributed by the Earl of Carlisle, K.G., on Monday evening, in the lecture-hall of the Institute. The noble Lord addressed the young men in an earnest speech, advising them to persevere in their studies.

THE FUTURE OF BRITISH INDIA.

[THIRD AND CONCLUDING ARTICLE.]

WHEN we come to inquire what natural products India contains, the question immediately suggests itself—What does she not? There is scarcely an article of commerce, a necessary or a luxury, which is not to be obtained in abundance from her rich and teeming soil. Cotton, silk, indigo, corn, rice, tea, coffee, sugar, oil seeds, spices, and other vegetable products, may be grown in almost unlimited quantities; add to this, stone and timber for building purposes, and coal and iron for engineering works; and very little remains wanting—excepting only the application of these resources—to fill out a complete page of industrial enterprise. It is but natural to suppose that in respect of many of these products the first attempts to bring them forward have been attended by difficulties, and followed by incomplete success. In the case of tea, for instance, the seeds of which have been imported from China at the expense of the Government, the Himalaya crops are not as yet equal, in point of quality at least, to the Celestial originals; but improvement will doubtless take place every year. In that of sugar we believe there will be found little to complain of, whilst, when we come to wheat, we are told of large tracts of valley land, both in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies, where this article may be grown in abundance at such a low rate of cost that, on the communications with the coast being opened, it might be landed in England at 36s. a quarter. Iron, a most important element of progress, as entering so largely into railway and other works for manufacture and locomotion, exists in large quantities, in juxtaposition with coal, in almost all parts of India. As yet the attempts which have been made to bring it into use in the public works now going forward, in substitution of iron imported from Europe, have not been crowned with all the success that was anticipated. But practical men are all pretty well agreed that nothing has occurred to warrant discouragement of ultimate success, indeed nothing beyond those difficulties and trials which human skill can surmount, and which are therefore themselves valuable as giving an impetus to superior intelligence, and keeping it at a premium.

As to the extent to which the natural wealth of India may eventually be made to enter into the commerce of the world, and more particularly of the home country, it would be vain to hazard an opinion at the present moment, when Indian enterprise is but in its infancy. If, however, we were to form an estimate upon calculations based upon the experience of the past, the figure would be a very high one, so high, indeed, as almost to sound visionary; whilst the results which it would necessarily entail, in the enormously-increased wealth of the dependency, and in its relations with the mother country, would involve some embarrassing considerations (*l'embarras de richesse*) upon which we need not enter at present. Looking to the bare evidence of official returns, we find that, from the commencement of the present century down to the year 1815, the exports from India very little exceeded eight millions sterling per annum, and from this amount they dwindled gradually down to five millions and a half in 1830. Shortly after this came the opening up of the trade, followed by the execution of some improvement works in particular districts. And what has been the result? The exports from India rose in value to upwards of twenty-three millions in 1855—still a very insignificant amount, considering the extent, fertility, and populousness of the country.

Of this export trade a large and increasing proportion has been in cotton, an article of essential importance to the manufacturing industry of Great Britain, and the continuance of an adequate supply of which has been long a question of anxious consideration with those interested in it. The full importance of this question will be understood at once when it is stated that since the commencement of the present century the consumption of cotton wool in Great Britain has doubled itself every twelve years; whilst the principal field of our supply, the United States, is limited in extent, and the labour chiefly employed in its culture increases but upon a very slight scale, and is daily becoming dearer. The consequence of the forced necessity of resorting gradually to poorer and poorer soils, and of employing dearer and dearer labour, has been manifested in a remarkable manner in the price of this article when brought to the English market: from an average of about 4d. it has risen in the last ten years to as much as 7d. and 8d. per lb.; whilst the demand has so pressed upon the supply that the greatest anxiety has occasionally existed for the continuance of the trade. This contingency was anticipated by those who had bestowed attention upon the subject (Mr. Alexander Mackay, for instance, in his able work on "Western India"): it has also led to the natural consequence, also foretold by them, of encouraging the growth of cotton in India, and opening for it a regular, instead of an accidental and supplementary market. Thirty years ago, in the year ending January, 1829, the quantity of cotton wool exported from India to England was only 600,000 pounds; in 1834-5 it rose to 38,000,000 pounds; and in 1855-6 it reached the amount of 170,000,000 pounds. The total exports of this article from India in the latter year was 237,000,000 pounds. The quality of this free ryot-grown cotton, when grown upon properly irrigated land, and conveyed through proper channels clean to the place of export, has been found to be as good as any of the slave-grown cotton of South America; and calculation shows that when but an inconsiderable portion of the fields upon which it may be grown is called into use for the purpose, and the necessary means of transit afforded, this staple may be supplied, in any required quantities, at prices far below those which have prevailed recently under factitious circumstances, probably at the low average which existed some ten or a dozen years ago. To show how very recent has been the movement in this matter and how very inadequately the results hitherto attained can be adduced as a measure of what must follow upon an extended organisation of resources, let us quote what is said by the Directors of the East India Company in their lately-published "Memorandum." "In 1840," they say, "ten experienced cotton-planters from the United States were engaged, and proceeded to India to conduct, on account of Government, the experimental cultivation of superior kinds of cotton. In the majority of districts the experiment failed from unsuitability of climate; but in parts of South-Western India it was successful, and a large cultivation of American cotton in those districts now takes place. It is to be remarked that these districts are near the coast, and united with it by improved roads; and, indeed, with the exception of Berar (into the heart of which a line of railway will shortly be carried), all the principal cotton districts of India have ready access to water carriage, and are not materially impeded by the remaining imperfections of the internal communications." All that relates to existing facilities for irrigation and transit in this passage is rather vaguely stated. There can be no doubt that very little has as yet been done to meet these requirements in their probable extent. But need we entertain any misgivings for ultimately meeting them, when, amongst many other districts available for the purpose, Col. Arthur Cotton points out one vast tract of country, in Bellary, Kurnool, Nellore, and the Ranhoor Doab, at least ten times as large as all the cotton plantations in South America put together, as being available for cotton culture with a very moderate application of capital and skill in works of irrigation and transit?

Another analogous branch of natural product in which India abounds is that of hemp and various other fibrous products, some specimens of which were displayed at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and at that of Paris in 1855, but the extent and importance of which are still far from being appreciated. In the event of another war with Russia these products will be invaluable, rendering us independent of the Baltic, from which we have hitherto drawn our chief supplies. And even in times of peace, and as respects the arts of peace, to what an extent may our literature generally, and our cheap press more especially, be one day beholden to India for a supply of the raw material of paper!

To conclude. In an impartial point of view the dry returns of the

Custom House afford evidence of what has already been done for our industry by the very small extension of the trade of India which has already taken place. If the exports from India to Britain have increased in the last quarter of a century at the rate of four hundred per cent, our exports to India have grown in an almost equal extent. Going back to the year 1814, we find the gross amount of our exports to India set down at the modest figure of £1,800,000; in 1830 they had increased to £4,000,000; and in 1855-6 they amounted to £13,500,000. When it is recollect that, at a liberal computation, not more than five per cent of the land in India is endowed with the advantages of irrigation and transit facilities in even an imperfect form, the probable effect upon the export trade on both sides of a general and efficient application of such improvement works would almost surpass belief; and it may without exaggeration be affirmed that a grander field for the application of capital and enterprise was never available to this country than that which is now opened up to her in her Indian possessions.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE last two days of the Second October put the seal on a very good meeting, to which Newmarket's specialty, match-making, lent a remarkable zest. Eleven matches were run, and seventeen ended in forfeits. The most exciting one was between Ariadne and Pandora, which was won by the former in the most hollow style. The races between Gaylass and The Speaker on successive days were a beautiful instance of the effect of weight, Gaylass just losing by a "short head" when she received 2lb., and winning by as much when she received 3lb. Lord Zetland won a match with his St. Leger colt, Ralph, a son of Barnton; and the luck of Mr. Gully's lilac revived with Guy Fawkes in the Prudgerast. Danebury, however, showed no inclination to back him, as there seems to be little doubt that Marionette is their Derby horse, and no contemptible son of old Touchstone either. Mountain Deer's sons are carrying everything before them in Ireland, whence The Hadji and Gracchus returned discomfited.

Aberystwith and Cannock have their meetings early next week, the whole of which is taken up with the finish of the season at Newmarket. King at Arms (3lb. ex.), Brother to Sydney, North Lincoln, and Merryman (6lb. ex.), are all in the Criterion; and Promised Land and Merryman are in a 50-sov. sweepstakes, each with 5lb. ex. As there is now no mention of it in the Calendar, we conclude that the T.Y.C. yearling match between Mr. Ten Brook and Mr. W. S. Craufurd for a £1000 (£100 ft.) is off; but Mr. Ten Brook is to ride Prioreess against Captain Little on Poodle, 11 st. each, T.M.M. £200 (£50 ft.); and has also engaged his Bonita in a £50 h. ft. with the Duke of Bedford's Harry, "the winner to have both horses."

The Cesarewitch produced last week the largest field (thirty-five) it has had in its twenty years' existence; and, as one hundred horses still stand in, and there is nothing in the shape of a very "hot favourite" to frighten them, we shall see quite as many at the post for the Cambridgeshire on Tuesday. Malacea (8 st. 7 lb.) and Underhand (8 st.) seem to us to have as good a chance as any of the heavy weights; and if Ancient Briton (6 st. 5 lb.) is still in his revived autumn form he must take a good deal of beating.

Market Weighton on Tuesday, &c.; Burton-on-Trent Club on Tuesday and Wednesday; Baldock Club on Wednesday and Thursday; Lanark (Open), Middleton, Begeirn (Open), and Kyls (Auchincleek) on Thursday and Friday, are the coursing fixtures for next week.

Cub-hunting goes bravely on, and the Duke of Beaufort's have killed twenty-four brace and a half, and run nine brace and a half to ground. The country is still very blind, and two whips within the last fortnight have been disabled from falls. On Friday week the Quorn drew Goodricke's Gorse (which was blank all last season), and found two brace of foxes, but the scent was so bad in cover that they could do nothing with them. They then trotted to Saxelby Spinney, and found a brace, rattled them about, and then on to Grims'ton Gorse, which, although in a wretched state for want of being cut up, held a fox. On their way to Old Dalby Wood they threw into a little plantation, and found another, making four brace of foxes in those coverts; and there were undoubtedly, considering the dryness of the season, as many more lying out. A veteran was found in Dalby Wood, which made his point into the Vale, leaving Broughton to the left, Holwell Mouth to the right, ran round Clawson Thorns, and went to ground at Newcome's Lodge. Two more minutes would have settled him, but he was wisely left till another day. Some thirty minutes, and as fast as hounds can run; on the following Monday they drew Thorpe Trussells and soon had plenty of cubs on foot. After rallying them well about, they found a rare old fox at Ashby Pasture—and took him round the wood at a good pace. He shortly broke, leaving Thorpe Satchville on the right, then turned up the valley for Burrow-on-the-Hill, thence to Somerby, and then, making a short turn to the right, went straight to Owston Wood. Treadwell and his new first-whip, Dan Berkshire, who was with him in Essex, rode gallantly to their hounds over this very stiff country.

The annual Exmoor sale will take place at Bampton, which lies seven miles from the Tiverton station, on the morning of Thursday next. The list includes fifty pure Exmoor ponies and ten Galloway colts and fillies, with one cross in them. The latter are principally by Exmoor, who is descended from Old Port and Bolzoni, and average nearly fourteen hands. The ponies are nearly all brown, bay, and grey; some of them are "mousy-nosed," while others are termed "buffy." We have seen a letter from one of the leading owners of ponies in North Devon in which he states that by the aid of the Rarey system he completely tamed two of the wildest in twenty minutes each—a result he has never before accomplished under ten days'.

NEW LIFE-BOATS.—Some interesting trials were made on Monday in the Regent's Canal Dock, Limehouse, with four new life-boats which the Royal National Life-boat Institution is about to send to Cromer and Bacton, Norfolk; Frazerburgh, in Scotland; and to Newcastle, on the Irish coast. The experiments were witnessed by Mr. T. Chapman, Deputy-Chairman of the Society; Capt. Perrott; Mr. J. Chapman; Mr. Peaks, Designer of the Boats; Captain Ward, R.N., Inspector of Life-boats to the Institution; Messrs. Forrest, Builders of the Boats; Mr. Lewis, Secretary to the Society; and a large number of other persons. The boats are on the plan of those now adopted and successfully used by the National Life-boat Society. After having been turned keel up they at once recovered their proper position, and freed themselves of the water they had shipped in less than twenty-five seconds. So great was the stability of one of the life-boats that she required thirty-four men on one gunwale to bring her to the water's edge. Hardly any water can remain in these boats when there are thirty or forty persons on board—the same being self-ejected. On the whole, nothing could have been more satisfactory than this trial. One boat was named the *Havelock*, in memory of the late distinguished soldier of that name. She is to be stationed at Fraserburgh, where Sir Henry's name is much cherished. The cost of this boat is the generous gift of a resident of Bath. The society has now nearly eighty life-boats under its management; and it appears from Parliamentary returns that its life-boats, with those of local parties, rescued 398 persons last year from a watery grave.

FIFTH WEST YORK MILITIA.—On the 16th inst. this regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel G. L. Lister Kaye, was inspected at Knaresborough by Colonel Ellice, C.B., 24th Regiment, when a numerous assemblage of the principal families in the neighbourhood came to witness the spectacle. Colonel Ellice arrived on the ground, accompanied by Earl Fitzwilliam, at eleven o'clock, and was received with a general salute; after which he passed along the line, minutely inspecting the men. Colonel Kaye then proceeded to put the regiment through a variety of manœuvres, all of which were executed with such precision as to call forth the warm approbation of a great number of military men who were present. After the inspection a party, to the amount of about eighty, partook of an excellent luncheon at the Crown Hotel, the head-quarters of the regiment.

THE GIRSY FORTUNE-TELLER, Ann Williams, who has victimised so large a number of the domestic servants of London by the exercise of her black art, was tried on two charges at the Middlesex Sessions on Wednesday, found guilty, and sentenced to one year's hard labour.

We are glad to be informed that the statement respecting Lord Lyon's dangerous state of health has been exaggerated. His Lordship has suffered from a return of his old attack, but his illness lasted only a short period, and has now entirely left him.

THE WEEDON COMMISSION resumed its inquiry on Thursday morning in the committee-room of the House of Commons which had been placed at their disposal.

STAR OF NIGHT.—SERENADE.

COMPOSED BY M. ENDERSOHN.

THE POETRY BY JOHN ELLISON.

Tenderly.

Gen - tly rise, thou star of night, Shed - ding round thy bliss - ful light; Charm the tar - dy hours a - way, While in pen - sive

ritard.

mood I stray, I stray, In pen - sive mood I stray; And my trem - bling light gui - tar Sounds to

cres. *dim.*

her, my ev'n - ing star, Sounds to her; Sounds to her, to her, my ev'n - ing star, my ev'n - ing star, my

a tempo,

ev'n - ing star; And my trem - bling light gui - tar Sounds to her, my ev'n - ing star, my ev'n - ing star, my
molto ritardando

a piacere

ev'n - ing star. - - - Gen - tly rise, thou star of night, Shed - ding round thy bliss - ful light,

cres. *p* *cres.* *p*

While my trembling light guitar Sounds to her, my ev'n - ing star, my ev'n - ing star, Sounds to her, my ev'n - ing star.

STAR OF NIGHT.

I.

GENTLY rise, thou star of night,
Shedding round thy blissful light,
Charm the tardy hours away,
While in pensive mood I stray;
And my trembling light guitar
Sounds to her, my ev'ning star.

II.

Nature's charms in slumber lie,
But the light of Ada's eye
Sleepeth not, but soon shall beam
Brightly as the moonlit stream,
As the tale her lover tells,
On the balmy night-breeze swells.

III.

Gently rise, then, star of night,
Shedding forth thy blissful light;
Charm the tardy hours away
While in pensive mood I stray,
And my trembling light guitar
Sounds to her, sweet ev'ning star!

BUNYARRAMBITE
WATERFALLS,
NEAR MELBOURNE.

We are enabled (through the kindness of Mr. Westgarth, the historian of Victoria) to present to our readers this week an original sketch of these beautiful waterfalls—the first, we believe, given to the public. These falls are 300 feet in height, and are situated on the Yarram creek of the River Goulburn, rather more than eight miles from Melbourne, on the station of John Aitkin, Esq. This creek, after following seven or eight miles, joins the Goulburn River. Mr. Ramsay, in his recent visit, says of this river, "The banks were lined with fern-trees, musk-plants, mimosas, lemon-plants, and others too numerous to mention, but whose blossom and flower diffused the finest fragrance. The wild vine crept from tree to tree, and hung the branches with fair festoons, while wild raspberries, with abundance of delicious fruit, proved useful as well as ornamental in our journey." As he nears the falls Mr. Ramsay tells us, "the body of water dashed over ledges of granite, and fell from crag to crag with thundering sound till it reached the depth below: high mountains rose from side to side, frowning over the scene." As he ascends towards the summit of the falls the vegetation gets even more luxuriant, fern-tree leaves being not less than seven or eight feet in length; specimens of the lyre-bird are often seen at the spot, while herds of kangaroos, emus, and other inhabitants of the forest gladly seek the cool shelter here. "No one (says Mr. Ramsay) after visiting such a beautiful and romantic spot can say that Melbourne has no scenery. The whole country from the Murray to the Goulburn abounds in scenery, grand in the extreme, which, were it transplanted to the Highlands of Scotland, the Cumberland or Westmorland of England, or the Killarney of Ireland, would rivet the attention and admiration of thousands upon thousands. We cannot boast of mouldering watch-towers, or ruined abbeys, or moss-covered castles; those hoary monuments of antiquity belong not to this land; but

BUNYARRAMBITE WATERFALLS, NEAR MELBOURNE.

still the scenery of Victoria, as depicted by Guerard and others, must surely draw the attention of many accustomed to Nature's loveliest scenes in the land they have left."

CIVITA VECCHIA.

Two piers, formed of massive marble blocks, stretch out from the shore into the blue waters of the Mediterranean, and, with the assistance of a small breakwater, constructed of irregular pieces of rock, and thrown up at the entrance between their extremities, form the small harbour of Civita Vecchia.

Both the piers and the breakwater were built in the reign, and by the orders, of Trajan, surnamed by the Senate "Optimus," that not overruled Emperor, the friend of the younger Pliny, who renewed the glories of the reign of Augustus. Trajan had a passion, like a certain modern sovereign, for the erection of splendid public works. He decorated Rome with magnificent structures, founded a large library called the *Biblioteca Ulpia*, and an institution for the maintenance of children born of poor Italian peasants.

The port of Civita Vecchia was founded by Trajan between A.D. 106 and A.D. 114. A very graphic description of its construction may be found in the thirty-first of the epistles of the younger Pliny. Trajan had a pleasant country mansion at *Centum Cellae*, a short distance from the present town.

During the decline and fall of the Roman Empire the harbour of Civita Vecchia was suffered to fall into decay, and it was not until the establishment of the Papal sovereignty that the necessary repairs were executed upon the breakwater and piers. Leo the Fourth built the present town, which has been regularly fortified, and boasts of a citadel erected by Michael Angelo.

The depth of water in the harbour, which is the only one accessible with safety on the whole southern coast of the States of the Church, averages from fourteen to eighteen feet. The trade is not very important, and is chiefly carried on by small coasting-vessels, of which about eleven hundred enter the port in the course of a year. A lazaretto for ships coming from suspected ports, when the plague or any other epidemic is prevalent, has been established. There are also a lighthouse (built by Michael Angelo), a prison for galley slaves, and some docks of considerable dimensions.

Civita Vecchia presents the usual characteristics of an Italian town. The houses are neatly built; the streets are regularly laid out, and are gay enough with the picturesque costumes of the Roman peasants, and the fantastic attire of seamen from Genoa and Naples. The town and its immediate suburbs are not unhealthy, but the outlying country is cursed with the *mal'aria*, and the lowlands present that mournful and unattractive aspect common to this part of the Italian coast.

Civita Vecchia has a population of about 10,000, and is under the rule of a military commandant. Its civil matters, however, are regulated by the Papal delegates at Viterbo. It lies in a low and unproductive country thirty-six miles north-west from Rome, in the Delegazione, a province of Viterbo. The word "civita" is derived from the Latin "civitas," a town, and is not an unusual prefix to Italian towns. Thus in the same province as Civita Vecchia lies Civita Castellana (the castled town), while in the wild district of the Abruzzo there are Civita di Penne and Civita Ducale. "Cividad" is the corruption, and "civitella" (little town) the diminutive, of "civita."

Our illustration represents the harbour and quays, and the piers, defended by two circular forts. A portion of the breakwater is also included.



CIVITA VECCHIA.

COUNTRY NEWS.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The meetings of this association at Liverpool were brought to a successful termination on Saturday last. One of the most interesting of these was a meeting held in the Amphitheatre on Friday evening, to which the working classes were especially invited. A small sum was charged for admission—6d. to the boxes, and 3d. to the pit and gallery—and the greater part of the tickets were intrusted for distribution to the officers of the different trades unions in the town. So great, it is said, was the desire to be present, that a day or two before the meeting the tickets were selling readily among the working men themselves at a premium of 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. The large theatre, which is calculated to hold from 3000 to 4000 people, was filled in every part at least an hour before the chair was taken; shirt-sleeves and corduroy jackets were in the ascendant, and in many cases the men had brought their wives and children with them to listen to the advice of the great "Parliament orators." On Saturday morning Lord John Russell read the paper on Jurisprudence, which the Lord Chancellor of Ireland would have read himself, as the President of that Section, had he obtained the Queen's permission to leave Ireland in time.

It is impossible to give in the limits of a weekly newspaper an account of the mass of interesting papers read on the various subjects. We must be content with the following summary of the proceedings taken from the Report of the Council, read at the close of the congress by Mr. Hastings, the general secretary:—

The Council have the greatest gratification in reporting to the association the complete success of the second annual meeting. The number of members' tickets disposed of has been 666, and the number of associates' and ladies' tickets sold has been 1341; the total receipts of the meeting £1552 12s. 6d.; the total number of papers read has been 173—of which 26 were in the first department, 33 in the second, 27 in the third, 34 in the fourth, and 48 in the fifth. Many of the papers were of a very valuable character, and the Council have been glad to perceive the improvement which has taken place in this respect since the last meeting.

The Jurisprudence Department recommend that a general committee on mercantile legislation be appointed by the association; and that the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill of which the department has approved be referred to such committee, with direction to obtain its enactment into law, with any modifications that may be thought desirable. The department also recommend that the subjects of registration, local justice, and the law of foreign debtors, be referred to such general committee. The Council advise the association to carry out the above recommendations.

The Education Department recommend that a committee should be appointed to investigate the subject of endowed charities, with reference to education, and to report to the next annual meeting. The department also recommend that these subjects should form a distinct class in the deliberations of the department in 1859.

The Secretary of the Department of Punishment and Reformation reported to the Council that the subjects which appeared to excite the greatest interest were the incentives to crime in large commercial towns, the methods of conducting convict prisons, the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, and the Industrial Schools Act. It appeared to be the unanimous feeling of the section that the attention of the Legislature be urgently invoked to these subjects.

Sectional meetings have been held in connection with this department on the subject of Reformatory and of Ragged Schools, in the latter of which a resolution was passed that application should be made to the Committee of Council on Education for reconsideration of their last minute, with a view to giving increased educational grants to Ragged Industrial Schools.

The Public Health Department recommend that the association be requested to examine into the working of quarantine in this country, in our colonies, and in foreign countries, and to report the result of their examinations at the next annual meeting.

The Secretary of the Social Economy Department reported that the large number of papers in his department had been read, and many interesting discussions raised.

Mr. Hastings added to these reports the statement that it had been recommended to the association to appoint local officers at Liverpool (with power to add to their number) to constitute a local standing committee of the association in Liverpool, having for its object the collection and digestion of information as to the condition of, and means of promoting, social science in that place, and that the committee be requested to report to the association at its next meeting (Cheers). He also added that the association had received invitations from several towns to hold its meeting in them next year. Among them were Bradford, Bath, Bristol, and Cheltenham. Glasgow had invited them for 1859.

A FRENCH OFFICER THREATENING TO SHOOT AN EDITOR.

An extraordinary occurrence has taken place at Newcastle-on-Tyne. M. Filomine de Maricourt, son of Count de Maricourt, the French Consul here, having threatened, under circumstances of great violence, to shoot the editor of a penny paper called the *Northern Express*, Mr. James Boliver Manson. It appears that a municipal election is imminent in Newcastle; there are two candidates, and parties run high. The French Consul was supposed to have canvassed in favour of Mr. Dunn, the Roman Catholic candidate, and the result was a sneering and abusive article against the Count in the penny paper, of which the following extract is a specimen:—"There is a gentleman resident in the ward chiefly remarkable hitherto for the enunciation of bad speeches in very irreproachable French—the French Consul, Count de Maricourt. Now, there are two kinds of French counts. There are, no doubt, real counts as well as pinchbeck; but whether M. de Maricourt belongs to the one class or the other, whether his affinities connect him with the Count Montalembert, the most eloquent Frenchman alive, or with the Count Borromée, the most impudent impostor on the treadmill—let him be the one or the other, he is equally precluded from interfering with the course of an English election. If he be a genuine peer of France, which is our own hypothesis, we have to inform him that he is doing that which no English peer is allowed to do; and what the people of England refuse to submit to at the hands of their own countrymen they are very unlikely ever to accept from a foreigner, and that foreigner the representative, the servant, the pensioner of Louis Napoleon. . . . We cannot have the Continental system in Newcastle, either in love or politics. Monsieur must follow madame." (The "madame" referred to was a disreputable woman who had been ejected from Newcastle by the police.)

The evening this article appeared, the Consul's son, who is an officer in the French Dragoons, went to the office of the paper, and left his card, with an intimation that the editor should meet him at the smoking-room of the Exchange Hotel the next morning; or, if the editor did not come, "he should have the pleasure of chastising him at his own house." The note was not sent to the editor, who was at home. The following morning the writer went again to the office, drew a pistol, and threatening the clerks, got from them the editor's private address, together with the information that he would be at the office about one o'clock. Before that time he again came, and got up unperceived into the editor's room. Not finding the editor, however, he rushed off, accompanied, it appears, by a brother, to his private residence. The editor describes what took place:—

"Sitting in my own house in Ravensworth-terrace, Gateshead, and engaged in writing, I heard a knock at the door a few minutes past two o'clock. The servant opened it, and, without waiting to be announced, a person apparently twenty-five or twenty-six years of age dashed in with a bound, saluting me interrogatively, 'Monsieur le redacteur du *Northern Chronicle*?' I corrected him, and said 'Express'—on which he broke out in a torrent of French, articulating so vehemently and fast that I did not catch a single word he said, and could only suppose that my visitor was a lunatic from the neighbouring asylum at Bensham. At last I caught the word 'Maricourt,' and asked 'Are you from the Count de Maricourt?' He answered in the affirmative. By this time I had risen, and he again commenced a vehement volley of French, of which the only words I caught were too few to enable me to conjecture his meaning. He observed that I did not understand him, and said—enunciating slowly, as if feeling for his words—"I speak English. You insult Count de Maricourt—I kill you!" pulling out of his pocket a small pistol, cocking it at the same moment, and bringing it round with his finger on the trigger to within a few inches of my own head. He exclaimed, 'Don't scream! Don't make a noise! You're a dead man!' I replied, 'I am not going to scream; put down your pistol and tell me what you want.'"

"I want to kill you," he said.

"Now do be calm, and tell me why you have come here."

"I am calm—I am calm," he repeated, as fast as he possibly could, with his lips and the muscles of his cheeks quivering convulsively. "I am calm, calm, calm, calm! I kill you in *sang froid*!" And forthwith he burst into another torrent of rapid and unintelligible French, of which I only caught the word "écraser," and the frequent exclamation, "Je te tue!"

All this time he stood leaning with his left hand on a massive walking stick, with the pistol in its original position, a few inches from my right eye. I saw that if he did fire I should never know what hurt me, and the agitation of his countenance and voice was so great that I began to fear he might draw the trigger involuntarily."

A pause, however, ensued, and the young dragoon after a time became more calm, and at length it was agreed that the three should go together to Count de Maricourt. When there the count seems in some measure to have endorsed his son's violence, observing that he was an officer, and could not do otherwise than he had done. The editor, after returning to his office, received another letter from the son, with an article which he was ordered to insert, or the writer would "have the pleasure of returning to see him." Eventually the son was taken into custody, and brought up before the magistrates, but admitted to go at large on bail, the case being adjourned to Tuesday, when the bench found the defendant guilty of an assault, and inflicted a fine of £5 and costs.

BOILER EXPLOSION AT GOBLEY.—On Wednesday morning a boiler of fifty-horse power in the cotton-mill of Messrs. Randall, Hibbert, and Sons, at Godley, near Hyde, burst, and killed one of the workmen, besides damaging the building considerably.

MR. HERBERT INGRAM AND MR. W. H. ADAMS AT BOSTON.

On the evening of Friday week a soirée, in connection with the Boston Athenaeum, was given at the Corn Exchange in that town—Mr. S. H. Jobb, the Vice-President, occupying the chair. The Chairman was supported by Mr. Herbert Ingram and Mr. W. H. Adams (the two representatives of the borough in Parliament), and by most of the principal inhabitants of the town. Mr. Ingram, in rising to propose the first resolution, was greeted with loud cheers. He expressed his cordial thanks for the invitation he had received to come there that evening, to meet so large a body of his friends, and also so many of those whom he might call his principal supporters—the ladies of Boston (Laughter and cheers). He had great pleasure in coming there to support, as far as he was able, this excellent institution—one among many other institutions of a like nature which had done so much good all over the country. He recollects that when he was an apprentice in the town he took some part in the establishment of that which has since become the Boston Athenaeum, and they would find in the library many works which were purchased upon his suggestion. He took a great interest in those questions which had just been discussed at Liverpool, and were included under the designation of social science. There was one thing he should like to see done, from which he thought great advantages would flow: he should like to see a system of saving more generally commended among the working classes. Not only should the security of savings-banks be guaranteed by Government, but the principle of those banks ought to have a more general application. He would even go so far as to suggest that every post-office throughout the country should be made the medium for receiving deposits for investment in the different district savings-banks, or in some central bank in the metropolis, the safety of which would be guaranteed by the Government. Many post-offices now receive money for transmission all over the United Kingdom, and he could discover no insurmountable objection to extending their operations in the way he had proposed. Certain he was, however, that any plan by which provident habits would be so encouraged in every town and village, however small, would confer a lasting boon upon the industrious and labouring classes. Another change which he thought would confer a great benefit upon the community was the free transfer of land. He would have the transfer of land made as easy and simple almost as the transfer of a horse or a sheep from the seller to the buyer. Perhaps it might be expected that he should say a few words about Cherbourg, having been, along with many other members of the House of Commons, a passenger on board the *Pera*. He was certainly not alarmed at the appearance of the new harbour which had been constructed there. It was something like the Grimsby Docks, only hollowed out of stone, and surrounded by thousands of guns. Our Channel fleet could prevent any fleet coming out; and therefore, he did not think they had the least cause for apprehension as regarded Cherbourg. The French had spent seven millions in making a dock out of stone, but it was no better than if it had been made out of the sea-earth, as at Grimsby. Although political subjects did not properly enter into their discussions at these meetings, he could not help making just one allusion to the promised new Reform Bill. Whatever might be done in the direction of a new franchise, he did say that if a man attended for a certain number of years an institution like that he was a most fit person to have a vote; and he could only express a hope that, in any scheme of Reform which might be framed, such a qualification would not be overlooked (Cheers). The hon. member concluded by proposing the following resolution:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, literary and scientific institutions, being the means of diffusing useful knowledge, and of promoting social intercourse among all classes of the people, are deserving of general support and encouragement." The speech of the hon. member, of which the above is a most meagre abstract, was received with much cheering. The resolution was seconded by the Rev. G. B. Blenkin, the Rector of Boston, and carried unanimously. Mr. W. H. Adams, in proposing

"That the Boston Athenaeum, combining the advantages of a newsroom, library, lectures, and other educational facilities, is deserving the support of the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood," said the great problem of the day, and one which had for a long time past taxed the judgment, knowledge, and energies of the greatest men of the age, was that which was popularly termed the education of the people. He (Mr. Adams) was not himself prepared with any settled plan; but he thought societies like this possessed within themselves the germ of the one thing needful—educational institutions compatible with the practice of daily labour, where something like instruction was provided for the people in a cheap and attractive form (Cheers). In allusion to a new Reform Bill, the hon. member said he entirely agreed with Mr. Ingram that the franchise should, if possible, be established on what was called an educational basis. After some further remarks, the hon. member moved the resolution, which was carried *non con.* Various other resolutions were passed, and the company separated at a late hour.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

OWING to an active demand having sprung up for silver on account of the National Bank of Austria, which will resume specie payments on the 1st of November, many of the Continental exchanges are against this country, and in some quarters the minimum rate of discount is as high as 5 per cent. This exceptional demand has had the effect of checking the late upward movement in the value of Consols; but it has failed to have any influence upon our money market, which continues to be heavily supplied with surplus capital. In Lombard-street, first-class commercial bills have been done at 2½ per cent; and in the Stock Exchange loans have been granted on Government stocks as low as 1½ per cent. The Directors of the Bank of England, however, still refuse to reduce their minimum below both here and in France.

Several parcels of gold have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for shipment to Constantinople on account of the new loan, and other parcels will shortly follow. Last month the Bank of France lost £1,775,000 in bullion, arising from the issuing of the new shares in the Lombardo-Venetian Railway, which undertaking is regarded with great importance both here and in France.

The imports of gold have amounted to about £400,000, of which £120,000 has been disposed of for the Continent. Russia still continues to furnish us with bullion, and about £200,000 will be in hand next week.

About £100,000 in silver has been shipped to India and China. A similar amount will be sent away by the next two packets. Bar silver has realised

£100,000, and dollars are worth 4s. 11d. per ounce.

An instalment of twenty-five per cent has been paid upon the last issue of India Debentures. The last payment will become due November 15th.

On the 31st of December the London General Omnibus Company will be registered under the English law of limited liability. As a French Company it has decided to fail. The total receipts in the past half-year were £291,004; and the expenses, £282,523.

A proposition has lately been made by several country bankers to establish a clearing-house in London solely for the transaction of business in connection with this section of the banking interest. We see no reason why such an establishment should not at once be commenced, because it is evident that it would economise labour, both on the part of the London and provincial bankers. In some quarters, however, fears are entertained that any delay in the presentation of country cheques might be productive of much litigation and loss. This is a matter requiring more than ordinary prudence, even though a legal opinion has been given in favour of the proposed establishment.

The market for Home Securities was flat on Monday, and prices were rather drooping. The Three per Cents Reduced were done at 97½; Consols, for Money, 98½; New Three per Cents, 97½; Long Annuities, 1859, 15½; Ditto, 1853, 18-3½; India Debentures, 99½; Ditto, Second Issue, 99½; India Bonds, 11s. to 14s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 29s. to 40s. prem. Bank Stock was 220 to 221½; and India Scrip, Second Issue, 99½. Prices were a shade lower on Tuesday, when the Reduced marked 97½; Consols, 98½; New Three per Cents, 97½; Long Annuities, 1860, 14½; Ditto, 1853, 18½; India Stock, 221 to 224; Bank Stock, 220 to 222; India Debentures, 99½; India Scrip, Second Issue, 99½; India Bonds, 14s. prem.; Consols for Account, 99½; Exchequer Bills, 29s. to 40s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 100. As there is every prospect of a speedy settlement of the dispute between France and Portugal, in reference to the seizure of the *Charles et George* on the coast of Africa, Home Stocks were firm on Wednesday, as follows:—Bank Stock, 221 to 222; Reduced Three per Cents, 97½; Consols, 98½; New Three per Cents, 97½; Long Annuities, 1859, 13½; India Stock, 222 to 224; India Debentures, 99½; Ditto Scrip, Second Issue, 99½; India Bonds, 14s. prem.; Consols for Account, 98½; Exchequer Bills, 29s. to 34s. prem. The Directors of the Bank of England having made no change in the rate of discount on Thursday, the Consol Market was rather flat, and prices were drooping. The Three per Cents for Money, were done at 98½; for the Account, 98½; The New Threes and the Reduced were 97½; Long Annuities, 18½; India Bonds, 12s. to 13s. prem. India Stock was 223, and Bank Stock 222. Exchequer Bills, 31s. to 43s.

Large transactions have taken place in the scrip of the new Turkish loan, at advanced quotations. The first issue has been done at 1½ to 1½, and the second issue at 2½ to 3½ prem. All other foreign securities have continued tolerably active. The leading quotations are as follows:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 16½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97½; Danish Five per Cents, 16½; Ecuador New Consolidated, 15½; Ditto Provisional Land Warrant, 4½; Mexican Three per Cents, 20½; Peruvian Four and a Half per Cents, 8½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 4½; Russian Five per Cents, 11½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 10½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 9½; Spanish Three per Cents, 4½; Spanish New Deferred, 30½; Ditto, Passive, 11½; Ditto, Committee's Certificates of Coupon, not funded, 6½; Turkish Six per Cents, 4½; Turkish Four per Cents, 16½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 10½; and Dutch Four per Cents, 10½.

For Joint-stock Bank Shares there has been a steady inquiry, and last week's prices have been fully supported:—Australasia have marked 86½; Bank of Egypt, 25½; British North American, 60; Commercial of London, 20; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16½; London and Westminster, 40; New South Wales, 48½; Oriental, 39½; Ottoman, 20½; Provincial of Ireland, New, 25; Union of Australia, 56; and Union of London, 25½.

Generally speaking, Miscellaneous Securities have ruled very quiet. In prices, however, very few changes have taken place, compared with last week. The shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have been done at 315 to 335; Anglo-Mexican Mint Shares have realised 15½; Australian Agricultural, 11½; Canada Company's Bonds, 116½; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, January and July, 116; Ditto, March and September, 113½; New South Wales Government Debentures, 101; Nova Scotia Six per Cent Stock, 111½; Crystal Palace Shares, 13; Ditto Preference, 5; Electric Telegraph, 11½; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 1½; General Steam Navigation Company, 25; London General Omnibus, 11½; National Discount 4½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 87½; Ditto New, 24; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 13; Royal Mail Steam, 68; South Australian Land, 28½; Submarine Telegraph Scrip, Registered, 1; Commercial Docks, 103; East and West India, 126½; London, 106½; St. Katharine, 9½; Victoria, New, 18½; Birmingham Canal, 92½; ex div.; Coventry, 107; Grand Junction, 53; Kennet and Avon, 6; Regents, 17; Rochdale, 84; Stafford and Worcester, 50; Warwick and Napton, 9; Wilts and Berks, 4; East London Waterworks, 116½; Grand Junction, 70; Ditto, New, 35; Southampton and Vauxhall, 100; West Middlesex, 109; Waterloo Bridge, Old Annanities of £2,300; Ditto, New, of £7,26½; and Vauxhall, 19.

About an average business has been passing in the Railway Share Market, and on the whole, prices have ruled firm. The traffic returns of the London and North-Western Railway show a decrease of £28161; the Great Northern an increase of £2814; the Great Western a decrease of £313; and the South-Western an increase of £135, when compared with the corresponding week in 1857. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6½; Bristol and Exeter, 93; Caldonian, 83½; Eastern Counties, 62½; Great Northern, 105; Ditto, A Stock, 86; B Stock, 130½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 103½; Great Western, 55½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 86½; London and Blackwall, 6; London and Brighton, 110½; London and North-Western, 90½; Ditto, Eighth, 6; London and South-Western, 94; Midland, 97½; Norfolk, 63½; North British, 58; North Eastern—Berwick, 94; Ditto, G.N.E. Purchase, 1 dis.; Ditto—Leeds, 48; Ditto—York, 77½; North Staffordshire, 12½; Scottish North-Eastern, Aberdeen Stock, 28; Shropshire Union, 44½; South Devon, 35½; South-Western, 100; West Middlesex, 109; Waterton Bridge, Old Annanities of £2,300; Ditto, New, of £7,26½; and Vauxhall, 19.

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PREFERENCE SHARES.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6½; Bristol and Exeter, 93; Caldonian, 83½; Eastern Counties, 62½; Great Northern, 105; Ditto Five per Cent Redemovable, at Five per Cent prem, 66; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 93½; Ditto, Five per Cent, 97½; Midland, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 102½; Norfolk Debenture Four per Cent Shares, 9; North British, 109½; North Eastern—Berwick, 93½; North Staffordshire, 23½; Scottish North-Eastern, Aberdeen Stock, 12½; South Eastern, Reading Annuities, 24½; Ditto, New Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, Second Issue, 101½; Stockton and Darlington, B, Six per Cent, 32½; Ditto, C, 30½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Blyth and Tyne Ten per Cent Preference, 49½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 71; Great Northern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 105½; Ditto Five per Cent Redemovable, at Five per Cent prem, 66; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 93½; Ditto, Five per Cent, 97½; Midland, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 102½; Norfolk Debenture Four per Cent Shares, 9; North British, 109½; North Eastern—Berwick, 93½; North Staffordshire, 23½; Scottish North-Eastern, Aberdeen Stock, 12½; South Eastern, Reading Annuities, 24½; Ditto, New Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, Second Issue, 101½; Stockton and Darlington, B, Six per Cent

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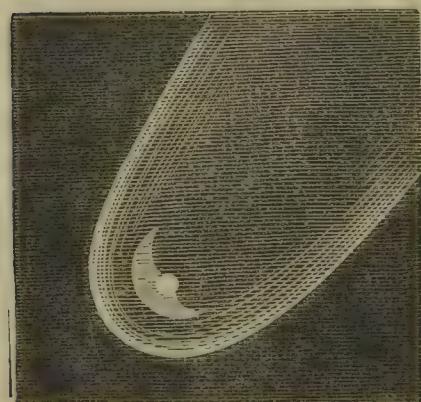
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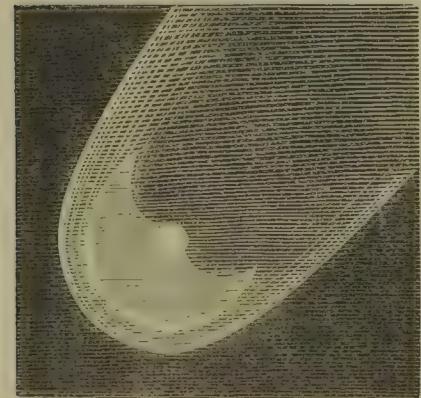
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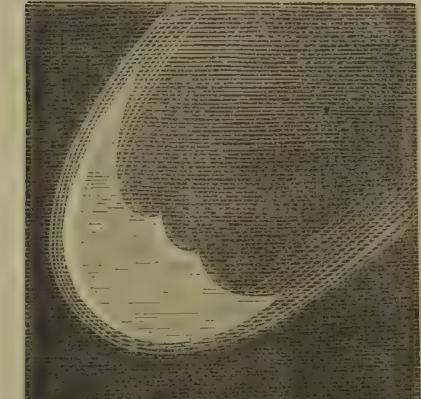
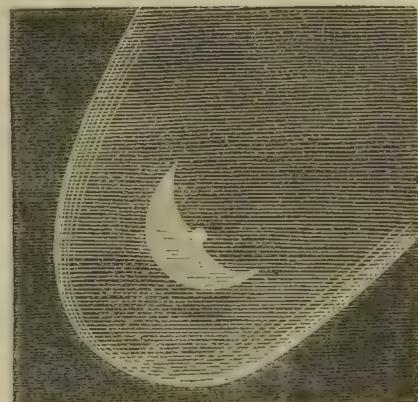
DONATI'S COMET, AS SEEN FROM THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, ON OCTOBER 11.—SEE PAGE 330.



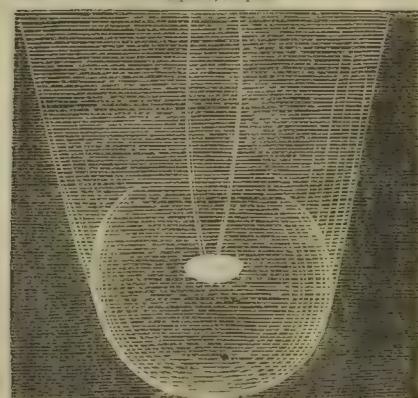
Sept. 21, 8h p.m.



Sept. 24, 8h. p.m.

Sept. 25, 7th p.m.TELESCOPIC APPEARANCES OF DONATI'S COMET AS
SEEN FROM THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY.TELESCOPIC APPEARANCE OF DONATI'S COMET AS SEEN FROM SLATER'S OBSERVATORY,
EUSTON-ROAD, ON THE MORNING OF OCT. 1.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Sept. 27, 7h. p.m.



Sept. 30, 8h. p.m.



Oct. 5, 6h. p.m.

TELESCOPIC APPEARANCES OF DONATI'S COMET AS
SEEN FROM THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY.

DONATI'S COMET,

AS SEEN FROM SLATER'S OBSERVATORY, EUSTON-ROAD.

We give on the preceding page a Sketch of the Comet as it appeared on the morning of October 1st, at five o'clock, through the 15-inch 20-feet refractor of Mr. Slater, at the Observatory, 136, Euston-road, London. The nucleus was very bright, also the beautiful circle of light that then surrounded it. This brush-like circle somewhat resembled the tail of a peacock when spread open. From the lowest part of the nucleus towards the tail there was an opening about 15' wide, and the contrast of the dark sky through this opening with the light of the tail was very striking, particularly so close to the nucleus. The horned appearance of this brush of light at the opening, and the "tunnel-like" shape it assumed showed distinctly a very considerable thickness—certainly not less than its diameter. The light of the brush appeared steady, but that of the tail at the upper part very much resembled the motion of fine particles of dust as seen in a darkened room when the sun is shining upon them.

The first evening that Mr. Slater had the opportunity of observing the comet through his large refractor was that of October 9th. He then found the dark space near the nucleus considerably larger than on

the previous observation on the morning of October 1st. The disc of light that surrounded the nucleus appeared less dense than before, and with a magnifying power of 180 appeared very much like a ground-glass globe, with a steady but feeble argand light burning inside it; but with a power of 400 the nucleus was elongated upward in proportion to its diameter as 10 to 8. The surrounding disc was much coarser, and towards the top had all the gradations of shade, as appears in a rough ground-glass globe, when viewed at a distance of about ten feet, at an elevation of 35 or 40 degrees.

It may perhaps be as well to state that Mr. Slater's telescope is the largest refractor at present in use in this kingdom, the effective aperture of the object-glass being 14.8 inches, and the focal length 20 feet 4 inches. It is equatorially mounted; and a very large sidereal clock, the hour-wheel of which is 44 inches diameter, keeps the telescope moving for any length of time with the greatest precision. The uniformity of the clock is commanded by a simple form of governor, which revolves ninety times per minute, this governor being also controlled and regulated by a heavy seconds pendulum, compensated for variation of temperature, and impelled by a gravity escapement so arranged that the weight of the clock-train may be doubled or quadrupled without in the least effecting the arc of the pendulum.

THE STANLEY MONUMENT IN CHELSEA OLD CHURCH.

The old Church of St. Luke at Chelsea is one of the most interesting within the bounds of the metropolis, not from any features of architectural beauty, or of the picturesque in the surrounding locality, although its square brick tower is a well-known landmark, but from the numerous ancient monuments it contains, and from its associations with the many noteworthy personages who have worshipped there, or who lie buried within its precincts. Upon the restoration of the church in 1667, the chapel built by Sir Thomas More (1532) on the south side of the chancel, and the monuments within, seem to have required no renovation, but since then the hand of time is sadly apparent. The monument to her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland (1555), mother of Queen Elizabeth's Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester, and of Mary, mother of Sir Philip Sydney, as well as that of Catherine, daughter of John Dudley Duke of Northumberland, and widow of the Earl of Huntingdon (1620), are both mutilated, and are besides greatly decayed. At the east end of the chapel is the Stanley monument, which we have selected for illustration, and which has recently been restored by his collateral descendant, the present Earl of Derby.

This monument is a altartomb, made of yellow-veined alabaster, and is 7 feet 3 inches long by 12 feet high. In the middle is a scutcheon urn, surmounted by an eagle, the square base of the urn containing an alto-relievo portrait of Sir Robert Stanley. On either side are two smaller urns, surmounted by gilded flames, the square bases being decorated by portraits of the two children of Sir Robert. Between the centre urn and that on the left is a figure of Justice, bearing a sword and an embazoned flag; and on the right side of the centre urn is a figure of Fortitude, holding a crown and an emblazoned shield. Round the edge of the black marble slab which forms the base is inscribed:

Sir Robert Stanley, second son of William Earl of Derby, who deceased 3rd January, 1632.

The whole stands upon a sarcophagus-formed base. The middle slab bears no inscription. The two outer ones, of black marble, are thus inscribed:

To the faire memorie of the truly honorable Sr. Robert Stanley, Kt. of the noble Order of the Bath, and seconde sonne to ye right Honble. William Earle of Darbie, who deceased ye 3 day of January, Ano. D^rc^t. 1632.

To say a Stanley lyés here that alone
Were Epitaph enough noe Brass noe stone
Noe glorious Tomb noe monumental Hearse
Can dignifie this Grave or sett it forth
Like the Immortal fame of his owne worth
Then Reader fixe not here but quitt this Roome
And fye to Abram's bosom there's his Tombe
There rests his soul and for his other parts
They are embalm'd and lodg'd in good men's harts
A braver monument of Stone or Lyne
No arte can rayse for this shall outlast Tyme.

To ye lastinge memorie of two of his children that is to say Ferdinando Stanley his sonne and Henarite Marie Stanley his daughter who lyē buried with this his sepulcher.

The Eagle death gredie of some good prey
Wth nimble eycs found where the infants laye
He truste them in his Tallente and conedyte
Their Soules to Heaven and here their ashes layde
Lett noe prophane Hand then their Reliques sever
But as they lyē see lett them rest for ever.

The widow of Sir Robert Stanley, the Lady Elizabeth Stanley, daughter of Henry Earl of Lincoln, and her descendants, resided at Stanley House, Chelsea, until 1691, when this branch of the family became extinct by the death of William Stanley.

In drawing attention to some of the monuments in old Chelsea Church we cannot close our article without a brief enumeration of a

few of the eminent persons who are interred there without monuments. Among these are Elizabeth, the wife of Bishop Fletcher, and mother of John Fletcher the poet; Magdalen Herbert, mother of George Herbert and of Lord Herbert of Cherbury; Thomas Shadwell, Poet Laureate, the Mac Flecknoe of Dryden; Abel Boyer,



THE STANLEY MONUMENT IN CHELSEA OLD CHURCH, RESTORED BY THE EARL OF DERBY IN 1858.

author of the French Dictionary which bears his name; Dr. William Kenrick; Sir John Fielding the magistrate, and half-brother to Henry Fielding, the novelist; and Henry Sampson Woodfall, the printer of "Junius."

"A PRIMROSE FROM ENGLAND."—We omitted to state that this picture, introduced into our pages last week, was painted by Mr. Edward Hopley, of South Bank, St. John's Wood, and was exhibited at the Royal Academy in the year 1855.

MAILS FOR THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—The contract packets conveying mails between this country and the west coast of Africa will in future make Liverpool, instead of Plymouth, their port of departure and arrival. The packets will cease to touch at Goree and at Monrovia (Liberia), but will call off Cape Palmas, and off the Rivers Benin, Nun, and Brass, in addition to calling at several other places at which they have heretofore touched. The mails for the west coast of Africa, as well as those for Madeira and Teneriffe (which are also conveyed by this line of packets), will continue to be made up in London on the evening of the 23rd of each month. At Liverpool the mails will be closed on the morning of the 24th of each month. When, however, the 23rd of the month falls on a Sunday, the mails will be closed in London on the evening of the 24th, and at Liverpool on the following morning.

THE AUSTRALIAN DESERT.—SAD FATE OF MR. COULTHARD.—Despatches have been received from Mr. Babbage, who was still prosecuting his exploration, but he does not appear to have succeeded in finding any country that can be easily made available. His letter, dated June 16, describes the finding of Mr. Coulthard's remains. The body of the unfortunate man lay under a scrub bush, and at a short distance from him his canteen and other bush accoutrements. Upon one side of that canteen, offering a convex surface of tin about twelve inches long and ten inches deep, is scratched with a nail or some other rough-pointed instrument the following inscription:—"I never reached water I do not know how long it is since it is that I left Scott and Brooks but I think it Monday bleeding pomp to leave of his blood I took his black horse to look for water and the last thing I can remember is pulling the saddle off him & letting him go until now is not good I am not th shure how long it may be wether 2 or 3 days I do not know My Tung is stikig to my mouth & I see what I have rote I know it is this is the last time I may have of expressing feeling alive & the feeling exu is lost for want of water My cy dasels My tong burn I can see no Lost for God Help." Major Warburton has also returned to Adelaide from his exploring tour, but he does not seem to have been more successful.—*Australian and New Zealand Gazette.*

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Tuesday Parliament was prorogued until Friday, the 19th of November next.

The death of the Irish giant, Murphy, who some years ago exhibited at Paris, has just taken place at Alkmar, in Holland.

Mr. Robert Wilson Smiles has been elected Chief Librarian of the Free Library, Manchester.

York, once at the head of English musical provincial towns, is about next year, it is reported, to revive its music meetings, which have been abandoned for more than a quarter of a century.

We regret to hear that the trustees of Dulwich College now charge sixpence for admission on Thursdays and Fridays to all persons visiting the "Bourgeois Collection" of pictures at Dulwich.

The steam gun-boat *Wanderer*, Commander Pechell, brings from Sidon a beautiful marble sarcophagus, representing an ancient goddess, for the British Museum.

A slab of marble has been inserted in the wall of the house where Schubert, the musical composer, lived at Vienna. His name, dates of birth and death, and a lyre, are inscribed on the stone.

It is stated that the members of the Paris Jockey Club have, in solemn conclave, pronounced against the use of the white handkerchief for evening dress.

Orders have been issued for alternate companies of the different regiments of Guards to proceed monthly to the camp at Aldershot for rifle practice.

The Norwegian ship *Catarina* succeeded in saving twenty-two more persons from the burnt steamer *Austria*, and has arrived with them at Quebec.

Advices from Dresden state that a new census of the inhabitants of the States of the Zollverein will take place during the present year. It is fixed for Saxony for the 3rd December.

The total number of passengers from foreign countries landed in Southampton Docks for the three months ending 30th September amounted to 6655.

The *Aberdeen Herald* says—"Miss Marsh, the lady who edited the 'Memoirs of Hedley Vicars,' has been preaching with acceptance at Keith Hall, Arndilly, and Slains Castle."

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were \$32,541 lb., which is an increase of 37,558 lb., compared with the previous statement.

The Lord Mayor elect (Mr. Alderman Wire) will be presented to the Lord Chancellor, at his private residence in Eaton-square, on Tuesday, November 2nd, being the first day of Michaelmas term.

Mr. Bright is to address his constituents at Birmingham on Wednesday next; and has accepted an invitation to dinner on the following Friday.

Her Majesty's staghounds have commenced hunting in the vicinity of the Great Park and Forest, the meets being at the kennel generally on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The National Life-boat Institution proposes to form a life-boat station at Fleetwood, the cost of which, including expense of life-boat, transporting-carriage, and house, is expected to amount to £300.

A fight has taken place near Damascus between two Arab tribes, who left 400 killed on the field—the victorious party afterwards pillaging the villages in the neighbourhood.

The opening of the Vale of Clwyd Railway, extending between Rhyl and Denbigh, took place on Thursday week with a full observance of the formalities customary on such occasions.

The following are among the recent arrivals at Oatlands Park Hotel, Weybridge:—Colonel Gordon and Captain Elphinstone, the Rev. Mr. Rogers, Lady Louisa Lygon; Captain Bainbridge, 21st Fusiliers; General Matson, Lady Kerrison, &c.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week were—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 4061; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 4627; on the three students' days (admission to the public sixpence), 602; one students' evening (Wednesday), 115: total, 9405.

A new church, dedicated to St. Matthias, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Exeter, at Torquay, on Thursday week. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a large body of the local clergy and a very full congregation of the gentry and inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

The Education Commissioners have appointed several assistant commissioners to make detailed inquiries in certain districts of the country, these gentlemen having emphatic instructions to carry on their investigations in an impartial spirit.

M. Donati, the Florentine astrologer, whose name has lately become famous by being adjoined to the brilliant comet which he first perceived, has just been appointed by the Tuscan Government assistant astronomer, with a handsome salary.

On the afternoon of Friday week, on the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction Railway, near Chester, an express train ran into a detached engine, and by the shock fourteen of the passengers in the express train were injured, but none seriously.

Since the hop-picking and harvest operations have been brought to a close recruiting is proceeding very briskly in the several recruiting districts—the number of men enlisting being at the rate of 1500 per week, which number is steadily increasing.

The spacious new barracks at Grantham Common have just been completed, and are forthwith to be occupied by troops. They cover an area of 222 feet by 143 feet, exclusive of a spacious parade-ground, covered drill-sheds, and a bombproof magazine.

A grand festival concert was given by the Northampton Choral Society in the fine hall of the Exchange, on Thursday week, under the direction of Mr. C. M'Corkell, organist of All Saints' Church. Upwards of two thousand persons were present.

Henry John Brownrigg, Esq., C.B., has been appointed Inspector-General of Constabulary in Ireland, in the room of Colonel Wood, resigned. Mr. Brownrigg has filled the office of Senior Deputy Inspector for the past ten years.

Djemal-Edine, the son of Schamyl, who, after having been made prisoner, had passed several years of his life in Russia, where he received a European education, and afterwards returned to his mountains, has lately died of consumption at Zoul Kadi.

On Friday week a man named Webb and his three children were suffocated by an escape of gas which took place in their cottage, in a wretched row of buildings at the back of Church-street, Pillgwenly, near Newport, Monmouthshire.

A powder-magazine has exploded in Havannah, with the most disastrous results. Twenty-eight persons were known to have been killed, one hundred wounded, and a large number were under the ruins when the steamer left Havannah. Ninety sugar-houses were destroyed.

Another important meeting was held at Liverpool on Saturday last to present the prizes to the successful competitors in the recent Oxford examinations. Lord Carlisle presided. The speech of the evening was delivered by Mr. Gladstone.

On the 15th inst. the Marquis of Bristol, who is in his ninetieth year, enjoyed the sports of the field at Ickworth. Park Wood was selected as the place of operations, and his Lordship bagged six pheasants in a few minutes.

From Hanover it is announced that, the English Government having repeatedly insisted on the immediate abolition of the Stadt dues, the Privy Councilor, Mr. Lang, will leave for London, furnished with full powers to come to a settlement.

The stained glass window in the south aisle of Crosthwaite Church, erected by the parishioners in commemoration of the restoration of the building, and which lights the altartomb and statue of Soutley, was wilfully broken in several places on the night of Saturday last.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's new steamer *Ceylon*, built by Samuda (Brothers), had her speed tested on Saturday last by the measured mile at Stoke's Bay. The result was highly satisfactory, an average speed of 134 knots per hour being obtained.

A further improvement is about to be made at Gloucester Cathedral. The glass is to be removed from two of the seven windows by which the south aisle is lighted and stained glass substituted, as memorials of the late Mrs. Ellis (mother of Mr. W. V. Ellis, solicitor), and Mr. J. N. Balme.

A great shaving match against time was performed last week at Keighley, near Leeds. A "Professor Carrodus," attended by three latherers and five stroppers, engaged to shave seventy men in sixty minutes; and succeeded in performing the task four minutes within the specified time.

The funeral of the German writer Vanhagen von Euse, who died suddenly on the 10th, while playing a game of chess with his niece, took place at Berlin on Thursday week, in the presence of a large circle of persons of high rank, savants, artists, and noble ladies of the society of Berlin.

TRANSATLANTIC SKETCHES.

THE SWAMPS OF LOUISIANA.

THE swamps of the great cotton-growing States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama are a striking feature of the southern landscape. The traveller, whether he proceed by the steam-boats on the great rivers, or along the dreary lines of railway that pierce, often in a straight line, for hundreds of miles through the wilderness, speedily becomes familiar with their melancholy beauty, though he seldom has occasion to penetrate far into their dangerous solitudes. No part of the rich State of Louisiana, and but few portions of the States of Mississippi, Arkansas, and Tennessee are more than two hundred feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. The majestic rivers which give names to these States, and many others which are tributary to these larger arteries, such as the Red River, the Tombigbee, and the Ohio, overflow their banks every year, and, breaking over the artificial levees that are raised to restrain them within their natural channels, lodge their waters in the low grounds and hollows of the forests. There being no fall by which they can return again to the parent stream, the waters simmer in the hot sun, or foster in the thick, oppressive shadow of the trees, where nothing flourishes but the land-turtle, the alligator, the rattlesnake, and the mocassin—the latter a small but very venomous reptile. An area of no less than 9000 square miles between the Mississippi and Red Rivers is annually submerged, and the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers in many parts of their course are as treacherous and unruly as the Mississippi itself, and commit as much havoc on the low-lying districts within twenty or thirty miles of their banks. Between the city of New Orleans and the Lake Pontchartrain in a short carriage-drive over the celebrated Shell Road (the best road in America, though not to be compared with Regent-street, Oxford-street, or the New Road), the traveller may see a miniature specimen of the prevalent scenery of the American swamps. He may admire the luxuriant forest-growth, festooned with the graceful ribbons of the wild vine, the funeral streamers of the tillandsia, or Spanish moss (sure sign of a district subject to yellow fever), drooping from the branches of pine, cottonwood, cypress, and evergreen oaks—weirdly all, as witches weeping in the moonlight, and bearing by day or night no distant resemblance to the tattered banners, rusty and moth-eaten, that hang from the rafters in Gothic halls or cathedral chapels; and underneath, amid the long thick grass, the palm and palmetto spreading their fanlike leaves in beautiful profusion. At the roots of the trees, many of them charred and blackened by fire, sleeps the dull calm water, sometimes in the smaller pools dyed to a colour like that of porter or coffee by the decaying vegetation of successive years; but in the larger pools, often four or five feet deep, lying clearer and more translucent than when it left the turbid receptacle of the parent Mississippi. But on the banks of the great river itself, between St. Louis and Natchez, may be seen in more perfection the apparently interminable forests of cottonwood and cypress, whose deep recesses, far beyond the present reach of cultivation, or the probable capabilities of exciting negro labour, stretch the “dismal swamps”—worthy of the name—where men seldom venture, even in pursuit of sport, which elsewhere makes them brave so many dangers. The atmosphere in the summer months, when the vegetation is in its greatest beauty, is too deadly even for acclimated white men and for those born in the South. None but negroes may brave the miasma with impunity. Their lungs seem of a texture coarse enough to imbibe the foul air without damage, and their coarse skins repel the noxious vapours which are fatal to the white race.

The scene represented in the excellent Sketch of Mrs. Bodichon, on another page, is a faithful picture of the Swamps. It is to such places that the rebellious negro, determined upon freedom, flies in pursuit of the blessing, and where he hides and skulks, armed to the teeth, until opportunity serves him to travel by what the Americans call the “underground railway” to Canada, where, and where only, he can be safe from the fangs of the United States’ law.

And, first of all, of the “underground railway.” When and by whom the name was first applied it is difficult, if not impossible, to state, but it simply means the system by which the friends of the negro and the supporters of the abolition of slavery pass a runaway slave from city to city throughout the length and breadth of the Union, until—perseverance and good luck aiding—he is finally enabled to set his foot on British territory, and set at defiance the law and the authority which would again make him captive. In most, if not all, American cities there is some one—male or female philanthropist, or member of the Society of Friends, or merely philosophic friend of man—who looks upon slavery as a crime and a curse, and makes it a point of duty to assist the negro in escaping a bondage which he believes to be an individual no less than a national disgrace. All these persons are acquainted with, and correspond with, each other, though their existence may be unknown to the authorities and principal persons of the cities in which they reside. By degrees they have organised a system, in conformity to which they shelter and feed the runaway, and provide him with the means of passing from one city to another until he is safely beyond the reach of all pursuit from the law officers of the Central Government, or from the officious interference of local functionaries or busybodies. Such is the underground railway. Canada is its usual terminus; for there, and there alone, is safety, though, unfortunately for the negroes, they do not find always either a welcome or the means of subsistence in their new home. Canada, besides, is somewhat too frosty for the negro blood; and they not unfrequently leave it in despair, to return to captivity and punishment in the more genial south, where, whatever may be their moral state, their physical wants are better supplied, and with less cost and exertion to themselves, than in the more wholesome and more invigorating north.

But it is not every negro who, in the heat of passion for real or imaginary wrong inflicted upon him by master or mistress, escapes from thralldom that hopes, or even attempts, to reach Canada. The way is too long; the dangers are too many; and, moreover, it is not one negro in a thousand who knows where Canada is, and who, even when inspired by the love of freedom, would attempt such a journey. The nearest refuge of the negro of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, is the swamp; and thither the runaways betake themselves on the rare occasions when they quarrel with their masters, or appeal to them in vain from the tyranny or maltreatment of their overseers. The overseers, it should be stated, are seldom southern men, but mostly “Yankees” from the New England States, or indubitable Scotchmen, gaining their first footing in the world by a mode of life to which their poverty, rather than their Calvinism or their education, reconciles them. Once in the swamp and well armed, the fugitive, if not pursued too rapidly by his master or the overseer with the bloodhounds on his track—by no means an uncommon occurrence—succeeds, sooner or later, in

joining a band of similar unfortunates to himself, and in penetrating into the jungle deeply enough to elude or defy pursuit. Bands of forty or fifty negroes, and sometimes in larger numbers, have been known to haunt the remote swamps of Louisiana and Mississippi, and to make their retreats inviolate, partly by the aid of the pestilential climate, and partly by the terror inspired by their ferocity and desperation. They have even been known to clear portions of the wilderness and plant it with maize or Indian corn for their subsistence, and to levy, like the “merry men” of Robin Hood or Roy Roy, a very considerable black mail and tribute upon the pastures of the planters within two or three days’ reach of their fastnesses. When powder and shot fail them, they relapse into the more primitive implement—the bow, and provide themselves with subsistence from the spoils of the forest. At night they light large fires with the superabundant timber of their hiding-places, not dreading—so far from the white men—that their pursuers will dare to break in upon them in such dangerous places, or trusting, if they do, that their superior knowledge of the ground will enable them, if not to capture, at least to elude whatever force, public or private, may be sent against them.

The day will come, if not within the lifetime of this generation, but in a short period compared with the history of civilisation, when all these swamps will be drained, and when all this jungle will be cut down to make room for the cultivation of cotton and sugar. But at present the cultivated land of the Southern States is but a margin and border on the rivers; on either side of which lies the great interior country, equally rich and fruitful. But the population in these regions, unlike that in the north and west of the Union, and unlike that in Canada, grows solely by its own natural growth. It has no aid from immigration. The white races increase but slowly; the black races increase rapidly, so rapidly that, in default of that immigration from the Old World, and from the already over-populated States of New England, which is such a constant source of wealth, power, and dominion to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan, and which will be the same to Kansas, Nebraska, and scores of other states and territories not yet settled—the negroes will ere long outnumber the whites. What may result when this takes place, and when the fact is known to the negro population, it is not for any one now living to predict:

But forward though we canna look,
We guess and fear.

C. M.

FINE ARTS.

“HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT, PRINCE OF WALES,” after a photograph by Lake Price. (Mitchell.)—This portrait of the heir-apparent, admirably lithographed by Messrs. Lane and Lynch, is after a photograph (same size) which was taken by permission of her Majesty at Windsor Castle last year. It represents his Royal Highness in a Highland shooting-dress, standing in an open mountain country. His left hand rests on a fowling-piece, and in the right is a grouse; other game lying at his feet. The likeness is a very good one; but the expression rather grave and thoughtful, considering the situation supposed. The work, which is full of detail, has been admirably drawn upon the stone by Messrs. Lane and Lynch, and most satisfactorily printed by Messrs. Hahnhart.

“THE ENGLISH GAMEKEEPER,” AND “THE SCOTCH GAMEKEEPER.” Painted by R. Ansdell; engraved by F. Stacpoole. (H. Graves and Co.)—These are two seasonable prints, and very acceptable as attempts to apply genuine art to the illustration of our field sports. The two gamekeepers are here divested of the conventional vulgarity and flash “make up” which we find in the old run of sporting prints; for they have been painted by the hand of a real artist, who has made character his study in the broad walks of nature, and not in the back parlour of the would-be sporting “crib.” The English gamekeeper is represented standing by a rustic stile, in a pretty, broken landscape, with his two pointers beside him, and surrounded by the spoils of the day—hares, partridges, and pheasants. The Scotchman is resting against a granite block in the midst of a wild mountain range, leisurely smoking his cutty-pipe—rabbits, grouse, and black game being scattered about in admiral disorder, and three noble dogs at his feet, one of whom he holds playfully by a tuft under his lower jaw. Both these groups are charming for their realness and truth, and for their entire freedom from affectation. The artistic skill displayed in the representation of the various textures of the dead game is of the highest order. The pictures from which these prints are taken will be recollected as having been exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1855. The engravings have been executed by Mr. Stacpoole in a manner which leaves nothing to be desired. This gentleman has assisted in the production of some of the more important engravings which have been published during the last fifteen years, his department having been the etching; but the present, we believe, are the first engravings which he has completed from first to last. They are a decided success, and will justly entitle him to take a high rank in his profession.

“PORTRAIT OF THE EARL OF ELGIN.” After Baugniet. (Gambart and Co.)—One of Messrs. Gambart’s series of portraits of living celebrities, lithographed after Baugniet. The likeness appears to be a good one. The head, remarkably developed, bespeaks thought and that firmness of purpose which characterise his Excellency.

“A RELIEF MAP OF JERUSALEM.” By John Brion.—We have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the ingenuity and skill displayed in this production, and to its value as an educational aid. The engraving of the map, which measures twenty-four inches by twenty, is executed in the best style of art, the details being collected from the works of Robinson, Wilson, Symonds, Catherwood, Bonomi, Kiepert, Bartley, Stanley, and others. The material is papier-mâché; and the principal feature and novelty in the work are in respect of the surface, which is embossed by hydraulic machinery in exact imitation of the undulations of country and other projections in the place represented. The result is greatly-increased clearness, the principal features being at once palpable to the eye in a way which no flat-surface representation could possibly realise.

“A LETTER FROM MUNICH,” in the *Gazette de Cologne*, states that a courier arrived in that city, on the 7th, with a despatch to the Neapolitan Minister at the Bavarian Court, directing him to demand officially of King Maximilian the hand of the Princess Marie, sister of the Empress of Austria, for the Prince Royal of Naples, ordering him to sign the marriage contract provisionally framed. The marriage is expected to take place at Naples on the 12th of January next. The Princess is seventeen years of age.

“UNDERNEATH THE SKIN.”—All over the surface of our bodies there are scattered millions of minute orifices, which open into the delicate convoluted tubes lying underneath the skin, and are called by anatomists sudoriparous glands. Each of these tubes, when straightened, measures about a quarter of an inch; and as, according to Erasmus Wilson, whose figures we follow, there are 3528 of these tubes on every square inch of the palm of the hand, there must be no less than 882 inches of tubing on such a square inch. In some parts of the body the number of tubes is even greater: in most parts it is less. Erasmus Wilson estimates that there are 2300 on every square inch, on the average; and, as the total number of such inches is 2500, we arrive at the astounding result that, spread over the surface of the body, there are not less than twenty-eight miles of tubing, by means of which liquid may be secreted, and given off as vapour in insensible perspiration, or as water in sensible perspiration. In the ordinary circumstances of daily life the amount of fluid which is thus given off from the skin (and lungs) during the twenty-four hours varies from 13 lb. to 5 lb.; under extraordinary circumstances the amount will, of course, rise enormously. Dr. Southwood Smith found that the workmen in the gasworks employed in making up the fires, and other occupations which subjected them to great heat, lost on an average 3 lb. 6 oz. in forty-five minutes; and when working for seventy minutes in an unusually hot place their loss was 5 lb. 2 oz. and 4 lb. 14 oz.—*Blackwood*.

CHINA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

HONG-KONG, August 21.

THE editor of the *Friend of China* had the courage to visit the interior of Canton last week, accompanied by an escort of course, alighting at the allies’ landing-place, formerly the busiest thoroughfare in the new city. He found the shops nearly all shut, and the inhabitants few and far between. Even a month ago the neighbourhood of the Five genii Gate was busy with the hum of men and the bustle of wayfarers. Now, as the picket advanced in the direction of the burnt ruins of Telesio’s store, men’s heads could be seen peering or standing with a gap—a gaze of wonderment—at the appearance of foreigners in that quarter. But the most amusing thing is the absence of those signboards on which the allied commissioners took so much pains. Those in South-street, Bato street, the Strand, Rue du Sud, Yeh-street, and others, have all disappeared in a most extraordinary manner. It appears that when the panic, which has arisen to the dignity of a denomination—viz., the Stradubeeze Panic—had fairly taken hold, a raid was determined by the Braves for the purpose of removing the street signboards—it being understood that for every board brought the sum of two dollars would be paid. And so the boards went. Both in the old and new cities nearly all vanished in two nights.

An anecdote is told of the board across the street near Kwai-tuk-moon. “They shall never have that,” said two of the police at the gate, and they undertook to guard the board in question; but late one dark night one of them cast his bullet in the direction of the board, and behold! it was gone. The Braves had abstracted it under his very nose. The officer of the rounds would charge the guardians with carelessness if they found the board gone; and what did they do but, from a neighbouring street, substitute the board with “Racehorse-street” written upon it, which remains to this day a memento of Chinese daing.

Several inflammatory placards have been found in the western suburbs lately. In one of them the inhabitants are warned against going into the city to live again until the Barbarians have atoned for their offences—have fully reformed. Not until then may we live together on equal terms.

Another purports to be a manifesto by the people of the whole province, and in it the French and English are denounced in terms of no measured wrath. Ten millions of people, they say, have been plundered and robbed, the temples of the gods have been defiled, the halls of ancestors degraded—triumphal arches on which the Emperor’s pleasure had been recorded broken down. The very hair on the head stands on end at these atrocities; the feeling of hate for our crimes enters into the bones and marrow. They cannot live together under the same heaven with us, and yet, say they, “We are many—they are few! The stinking dogs, the Barbarians; let each man kill his one, and in time all will be exterminated.” They will never rest till we die.

The Sun-Kum have written to the Tartar General to say that they have received a despatch from Pekin to say that peace is concluded; but that the wrath of the people is so great that they cannot answer for their behaviour, and that if foreigners are found in solitary places they (the people) will kill them. One day last week a party of Braves and Tatars were fighting together for four hours. Can such a thing be as a fight between Tartars and Chinese within the city whilst it is under our government? Hwang himself wrote a letter to the Commissioners; stated that, the Emperor having graciously accorded the blessing of peace to us, he had given directions to his forces to desist from hostilities, and we need be under no apprehension of an attack, and we need not fear the ferocity of his soldiers. The letter was returned.

Peh-qui, the Hoppo and Judge, remains under military surveillance.

The Admiral has returned from his visit to Japan, suffering from fever. His arrival here is hailed with delight by all: he is the right man in the right place.

Baron Gros remains at Shanghai, waiting for the Chinese Commissioners to regulate the tariff.

How inconsistent the Anglo Saxons are! They are down upon the Chinese for not opening their country to foreigners, and they are at the same time enacting laws both in California and Australia to prevent the landing of any people of the Mongolian race. Really it is too absurd. If a wise thing were to be done, it would be to exclude from Hong-Kong those Californian loafers who swarm here, and are a thousand times more barbarous than the Chinese with all their faults—eternally drinking, fighting, and swaggering about the place—the scum of humanity—as Tae-Ping-Shan knows too well.

Albert Smith has arrived, but I have not heard whether or when he is going to make the ascent of Victoria Peak, but I suppose it will “make too hot,” as the French say.

THE EMBARKATION OF SICK AND WOUNDED ON BOARD THE CANTON.

In relation to this drawing our Artist and Correspondent makes the following remarks:—“In the Sketch of the Embarkation of the Sick I have shown the pier and the men being carried down on stretchers by coolies; then put on large boats, and thence on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company’s steam-ship *Canton*, Capt. Randall commanding, chartered by Government. It is a beautiful steamer, and in her both men and officers go down comfortably, and are not crowded as they were in the gun-boats. This scene took place at sunrise, and was a very animated sight, as the different costumes looked well at that time in the morning, while in the day everything looks one colour—a white, hot dazzling light not giving much to gratify the eye. The boat in the foreground is a Whampoa sampan, every place here having a different style of building them. The sampan on the left is a Canton one. At Macao, again, they are quite different from those at Hong-Kong. The pier is a nice place to walk on in the evening, and at that time is quite lively.”

MR. ALBERT SMITH AT HONG-KONG.—Mr. Smith writes as follows from Hong-Kong under date August 22:—“Here we are, all safe and sound, among them at last, surrounded by junks and pigtais, and noble ladies and gentlemen. I have bought the inclosed pictures from a splendid merchant who has come off to the side of the ship on three planks, by the aid of a broomstick. We left Singapore on the 23rd ult. I was immensely delighted with it; it is quite a Chinese place. The shed shops are such rich places. They sell the most wonderful things in them—toys, and gods, and lanterns, and joss properties, and queer crockery. The fifth they eat in the eating-houses far surpasses that cooked at that old *trattoria* at Genoa. It consists for the most part of rats, bats, snails, bad eggs, and hideous fish, dried in the most frightful attitudes. Some of the restaurateurs carry their cookshops about with them on long poles, with the kitchen at one end and the *salle à manger* at the other. These are celebrated for a soup made, I should think, from large caterpillars boiled in a thin gravy with onions. The barbers also carry their shops about, and they shave, cut beards, and syringe ears right in the middle of the street. A Chinese merchant asked me to dinner. I went, of course, and after dinner we started for the theatre. They played a Chinese opera, with about fifty performers; there were lots of devils in the piece, with tumbling and fighting in every scene. They only had one clarinet and two gongs in the orchestra, but when there was a situation in the piece one fellow knocked two hollow canes together to show the audience they were to applaud. The merchant lives in first-rate style, and has a wonderful garden. All the fruit trees are very small; there were pines like cabbages, and a quantity of a large creeper called ‘monkey cups,’ because down the stalk there are regular pitchers and tops filled with water, from which Jacko refreshes himself in the woods. There were also among his live stock Cashmere goats, porcupines, kangaroos, Pekin pigs, and Brahmin bulls, and, in the jungle across the valley, tigers, and all sorts of novelties. I slept on shore that night, or rather I went to bed, but I could not sleep, as I missed the noise of the screw and the creaking of the timbers, and the bed was too steady. The last night before we got to Hong-Kong we had an ‘entertainment’ on board, and I was stage manager. We made a first-rate room of sails and flags, and the whole affair went off capitally. There are no hotels at Hong-Kong, but a very nice club, with bedrooms. I was proposed and elected as soon as I arrived, so that is very jolly. To-day they hold a Chinese fête in honour of their dead relations. They keep firing crackers all day in the streets, and burn those long pastilles. I don’t think they care much about their religion; they go into the temples to get coal, or sit down, or go to sleep. The children are frightened at the gods, they are so hideous; they roar with terror when they are placed in front of them. The people walk about with their hats on, and whistle and smoke, and do what they like. The merchants, selling gilt paper and pastilles, sit round the sides, and sometimes they beat a gong to attract customers. Nothing that I can write now can give you the least idea of this wonderful place. I see every hour how very faithful Cooke’s descriptions were.”



ICK AND WOUNDED EMBARKING ON BOARD THE STEAMER "CANTON."—SEE FACING PAGE.



DONCASTER CHURCH.—SEE NEXT PAGE



MILITARY BAZAAR AT CHATHAM.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, DONCASTER.

ON Thursday week the parish church at Doncaster was consecrated with great ceremony by his Grace the Archbishop of York, in the presence of a large congregation, including about ninety of the clergy of the deanery and district, the Dean of York, the Venerable Arcdeacon Creyke, the Chancellor of the Diocese; J. W. Childers, Esq., High Sheriff; E. B. Denison, Esq., and Viscount Goderich, the members for the West Riding; the Mayor and Corporation, the magistracy of the borough, and the principal inhabitants. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Ripon, and the Bishop of Lichfield assisted in the services.

The Bishop of Lichfield preached in the evening; and the offering, including the charge for admission, reached nearly £500.

The cost of the edifice, which is essentially Gothic, even in its minutest details, will be little under £62,000, of which all but £1000 has been subscribed. The old church was destroyed by fire on the 28th February, 1853, and since September of that year the present edifice has been in progress. The total length of the new church is 163 feet within the walls, and the width sixty-five feet. The clear width of the nave between the columns is twenty-seven feet. The width at the transept is ninety-two feet. The top of the roof is seventy-three feet from the floor line, and the height of the tower, to the top of the pinnacles, is about 165 feet. The stone used is Steetly, from the quarries of the late Mr. Rutherford; except that used for the tracery of the principal windows, which is Ancaster, from the quarries of Mr. John Wilson, of Grantham.

We reserve a description of the building for next week, when we shall give a view of the interior.

On the following day the Archbishop consecrated the church of St. James, in the same parish, erected by the Great Northern Railway Company, for their "locomotive" population in Doncaster, at a cost of £5000; the amount being raised by private subscription after the failure of the bill introduced in the House of Commons by the chairman to erect and endow the church out of the capital of the company. The Great Northern Company employ upwards of 2000 workmen, who, with their families, may be said to constitute a separate parish. This church was built entirely of Ancaster stone, from the quarries of Mr. John Wilson, who was the contractor for the whole of the works.

Mr. George Gilbert Scott was the architect of both churches; and, whilst he has produced in St. George's a church rich in all the elaborate details of beauty and elegance which Gothic architecture can afford, he has succeeded at St. James's in designing one without that decoration, yet giving the true effect required in the construction of an edifice used for public worship.

MILITARY BAZAAR AT CHATHAM.

A GRAND military bazaar in aid of the funds of the Central Association for Improving the Condition of the Wives and Families of Soldiers and Sailors was held at Chatham on Thursday and Friday last week. The stalls were crowded with every description of articles usually found at bazaars, received by the committee from all parts of the country, the principal ladies of the garrison and neighbourhood superintending the sale. The bands of the Royal Engineers and Royal Marines were in attendance, and a large number of visitors was attracted. The sum realised exceeded £380, which amount, after deducting the expenses incurred, will be handed over to the committee of the association.

AMERICAN ALOE IN BLOOM.

THE Royal Botanic Society's Gardens, Regent's Park, have been much frequented of late by persons anxious to witness that rare spectacle in our clime—the flowering of an American aloe. This plant is the only remaining one of three which were placed in these gardens from the grounds of a gentleman at Highgate, and it is supposed to be now about one hundred and twenty years old. Its height may be about ten or twelve feet, with a foliage by no means luxuriant. In 1839 one of the three plants referred to flowered in these gardens, and a second one in 1845. The third (the subject of these remarks) has scarcely increased in size these last ten years. On the 12th of June the flower-spike made its first appearance, and then grew very rapidly, and the whole now presents much of the form of a candelabrum, bearing flowers to the extent of about 3500. The first portion expanded about the 8th of September.

Agave Americana, or the American aloe, is a plant which, when full grown, has a short, cylindrical, woody stem, which is terminated by hard, fleshy, spiny, sharp-pointed, bluish-green leaves, about six feet long, and altogether resembling those of the arborescent aloes. Each of these leaves will continue to exist for many years, so that but a small number have withered away by the time the plant has acquired its full maturity. It is commonly supposed that this occurs only at the end of one hundred years; but this is an error, the period at which the agave arrives at maturity varying, according to circumstances, from ten to fifty, or even seventy years. In hot or otherwise favourable climates it grows rapidly, and soon arrives at the term of its existence; but in colder regions, or under the care of the gardener, where it is frequently impracticable to attend to all the circumstances that accelerate its development, it requires the longest period that has been assigned to it. Having acquired its full growth, it finally produces its gigantic flower-stem, after which it perishes. This stem sometimes is as much as forty feet high, and is surrounded with a multitude of branches arranged in a pyramidal form, with perfect symmetry, and living on their points clusters of greenish-yellow flowers, which continue to be produced for two or three months in succession. The native country of the American aloe is the whole of America within the tropics, from the plains nearly on a level with the sea to stations upon the mountains at an elevation of between 9000 and 10,000 feet. From these regions it has been transferred to almost every other temperate country; and in Italy, Sicily, and Spain it has already combined with the date and the palmetto to give a tropical appearance to European scenery.

SENEGAL.—Letters from St. Louis, in Senegal, of the 19th ult., give an account of a visit made by the Governor to the gold mines at Bamhouk. As the place is 250 leagues distant and as the rivers by which it is reached were low, the expedition was one of great difficulty, and not unattended even with danger, but it was safely accomplished. The Governor, having inspected the mines, entered into arrangements for getting them worked. He also concluded a treaty with a native chief named Fougon, of Farabana, who possesses a sort of suzerainty over the gold-mine district; and by this treaty the chief concedes to the French, to the exclusion of any other European nation, the right of working the mines in conjunction with the natives, and that of cultivating lands and building houses.

THE international bookselling trade of Germany, France, and England has lately made fresh progress. On the proposition of MM. Firmin, Didot (Frères), M.M. Hachette et Cie, and some other firms of Paris, the Syndicate of the German booksellers has decided that new works in French and English shall, like German works, be announced officially in the advertisement sheet of the bookselling trade of Leipsic. But such advertisements alone will be admitted as come from publishers who are in direct relation with the German trade, and who conform in business to German usages.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE from the Atlantic to the Pacific is expected to be opened the latter end of this month. The first steamer is to start on the 27th inst. from New Orleans. This route is through Mexico, and is the most northern of all the passages across the American isthmus. The stage road of the Tehuantepec passage is eighty miles; the rest of the distance across the isthmus will be performed in river steamers. This route will cut off 1400 miles in going from New York to San Francisco or British Columbia instead of going by the Nicaraguan lakes.

THE REIGN OF TALK.—General Horatio Hubbell, of Philadelphia (U.S.), has replied to a circular from his *alma mater* at New Haven, asking money for a society or club instituted to train young men to premeditated or extemporaneous speaking or discussion, declining to contribute. He says:—"Gab! is the fatal epidemic of Republics. What distracted Greece? Gab! What factionised Rome? Gab! What anarchised France? Gab! What will dismember this Union? Gab! This eternal propensity for gabbling, upon all occasions and at all times, is the curse of our country."

The Spanish ship the *Bella Carmen*, bound to Manilla from Macao, with a rich cargo, was lately attacked near the latter place by two pirate vessels; the crews of which, assisted by about fifty Chinese who were on board as passengers, were driven out of the *Bella Carmen* after a desperate fight—the captain, Don Ramon Pozas, and eleven of his crew being wounded.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. S. L., Siigo.—You will find a copious analysis of the opening in question in the German "Handbuch." SAMUEL B., Dublin.—He must take the Bishop, if it could be legally captured; if it could not, he must move his King.

L. P. V. NEWTON, Penzance.—There is no error. Try again.

Knowles.—Problem 783 cannot possibly be solved in the way you suggest.

J. S., Liverpool.—The conditions mean three moves on each side: your attempted solution is a failure.

C. D., Lahore, India.—A and B agree to play a match according to the rules of the game.—A plays a Pawn to its 8th square, and says "Queen," but does not quit his hold of the Pawn on the board. B does not either offer a Queen, nor is the Queen touched by either party. A still keeping his finger on the Pawn. On B remarking, "Very well, you have stalemate me," A (not having quitted hold of his Pawn) calls for a Knight, instead of the Queen. Can he do it? He cannot. Having once announced that he elected his Pawn to be a Queen, a Queen it must remain.

C. M. L.—The problem in two moves is very neat: that in five must have been erroneous copied, as the diagram sent us wants the White King.

F. W. MORRIS, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—It shall have insertion.

E. T. B., Trinity College, Dublin.—Next, though not at all difficult.

A SCOTTISH AMATEUR will be glad to play an English amateur of moderate skill, by correspondence. Address, Alpha, 11, John-street, Glasgow.

M. S., Lahore, India.—The variation on Black's 5th move appears to be a novelty, and may deserve publication. How do you follow it up? If White replies, as is natural, with Δ P to Q 5th? As to the actual game by correspondence in which it occurs, although there is much in Black's play that is commendable, the weakness of the defence detracts considerably from its interest.

M. G.—A very smart affair. Who were the players?

L'D. C.—Willingly, were there space at all proportionate to the demands on it; but, as you must perceive, this is far from the case.

E. T. B., Dublin.—Your best mode of obtaining the entrée will be to inquire for M. Arnoux de Rivière, and give him your card.

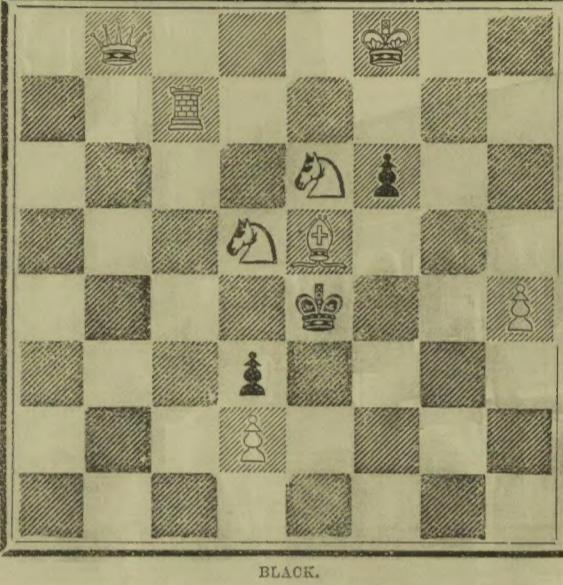
FAIR PLAY.—Received. We shall endeavour to find room for your note; but must decline becoming the medium of farther correspondence on the subject.

* * * We have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of several beautiful problems this week from the Rev. H. Bolton, Mr. F. Healey, and I. B., of Bridport, all of which shall have speedy insertion.

PROBLEM NO. 766.

By G. M.

BLACK.



BLACK.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 760.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes P.		2. Kt to Q Kt 2nd	
		P takes R or (a)	3. Kt to Q B 4th—Mate.
(e)		Anything	
		1. Kt to Q Kt 2nd	
		P or B or	2. Kt to Q B 8th
		Kt moves	Any move
		3. Kt mates.	3. Kt or R mates.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 761.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q Kt 2nd	Q to Q R sq or	2. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	Q or B takes Kt
(a)		3. B to Q 2nd—Mate	
(e)		1. Kt to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to K B 2nd or *
		Kt takes Kt	2. Kt to Q 4th (ch)
		2. Q to Q R 5th—Mate	Q takes Kt
		3. B to Q 2nd—Mate.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 762.

This may be solved in three moves, thus:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q Kt 2nd	Q to Q R sq or	2. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	Q or B takes Kt
(a)		3. B to Q 2nd—Mate	
(e)		1. Kt to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to K B 2nd or *
		Kt takes Kt	2. Kt to Q 4th (ch)
		2. Q to Q R 5th—Mate	Q takes Kt
		3. B to Q 2nd—Mate.	

THE PROPOSED MATCH BETWEEN MR. MORPHY AND MR. STAUNTON.

We have been requested to give insertion to the following communications on the subject of this much-talked-of affair:—

Café de la Régence, Paris, October 6, 1853.

Sir.—On my arrival in England, three months since, I renewed the challenge to you personally which the New Orleans Chess Club had given some months previously. You immediately accepted, but demanded a month's delay, in order to prepare yourself for the contest. Subsequently you proposed that the time should be postponed until after the Birmingham meeting, to which I assented. On the approach of the period you had fixed I addressed you a communication requesting that the necessary preliminaries might be immediately settled; but you left London without replying to it.

I went to Birmingham for the express purpose of asking you to put a stop to further delay, by fixing a date for the opening of our match; but, before the opportunity presented itself, you came to me, and, in the presence of Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Avery, and other gentlemen, you stated that your time was much occupied in editing a new edition of Shakspeare, and that you were under heavy bonds to your publishers accordingly. But you reiterated your intention to play me, and said that, if I would consent to a further postponement until the first week in November, you would, within a few days, communicate with me, and fix the exact date. I have not heard further from you, either privately by letter, or through the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Permit me to repeat what I have invariably declared in every chess community I have had the honour of entering—that I am not a professional player; that I never wished to make any skill I possess the means of pecuniary advancement; and that my earnest wish is never to play for any stake but honour. My friends in New Orleans, however, subscribed a certain sum, without any countenance from me; and that sum has been ready for you to meet a considerable time past. Since my arrival in Paris I have been assured by numerous gentlemen that the value of these stakes can be immediately increased to any amount; but, for myself personally, reputation is the only incentive I recognise.

The matter of seconds cannot certainly offer any difficulty. I had the pleasure of being received first in London by the St. George's Chess Club—of which you are so distinguished a member—and of those gentlemen I request the honour of appointing my seconds, to whom I give full authority in settling all preliminaries. I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

PAUL C. MORPHY.

H. Staunton, Esq.,

*

London, October 9, 1853.

Sir,—In reply to your letter I have to observe that you must be perfectly conscious that the difficulty in the way of my engaging in a chess match is one over which I have no control. You were distinctly apprised, in answer to the extraordinary proposal of your friends that I should leave my home, family, and avocations, to proceed to New Orleans for the purpose of playing chess with you; "that a long and arduous contest, even in London, would be an undertaking too formidable for me to embark in without ample opportunity for the recovery of my old strength in play, together with such arrangements as would prevent the sacrifice of my professional engagements." Upon your unexpected arrival here the same thing was repeated to you, and my acceptance of your challenge was entirely conditional on my being able to gain time for practice.

The experience, however, of some weeks, during which I have laboured unceasingly, to the serious injury of my health, shows that not only is it impracticable for me to save time for that purpose, but that by no means short of giving up a great work on which I am engaged, subjecting the publishers to the loss of thousands, and myself to an action for breach of contract, could I obtain time even for the match itself. Such a sacrifice is, of course, out of all question. A match at chess or cricket may be his good thing in its way, but none but a madman would for either forfeit his engagements and imperil his professional reputation. Under these circumstances, I waited only the termination of your late struggle to explain that, fettered as I am at this moment, it is impossible for me to undertake

any enterprise which would have the effect of withdrawing me from duties I am pledged to fulfil.

The result is not, perhaps, what either you or I desired, as it will occasion disappointment to many; but it is unavoidable, and the less to be regretted, since a contest wherein one of the combatants must fight under disadvantages so manifest as those I should have to contend against, after many years' retirement from practical chess, with my attention absorbed and brain overtaxed by more important pursuits, could never be accounted a fair trial of skill. I have the honour to be,

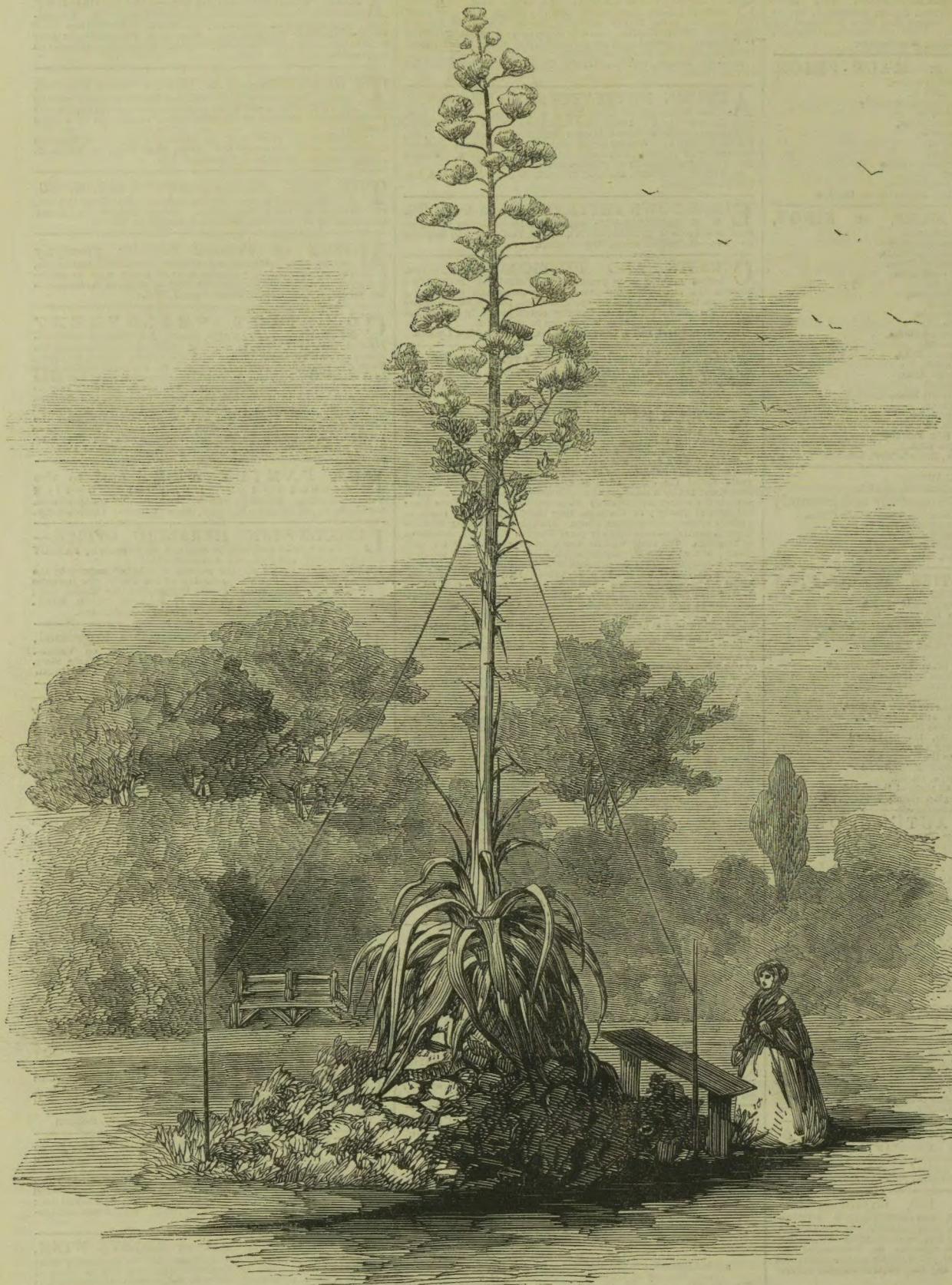
Yours, &c.,

H. STAUNTON.

THE RIGHT HON. JOSEPH NAPIER, LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

THE right honourable and learned gentleman was to have presided over the Section of Jurisprudence at the Social Science Congress held last week at Liverpool. Not being able, however, to obtain the Government document necessary to his leaving Ireland in time to attend the meeting, he forwarded his paper, which was read by Lord John Russell at the concluding meeting on Saturday last.

The address commenced by alluding to the importance attached by the association to the Jurisprudence Department, as a testimony in favour of the necessity of a separate and responsible department of administration for the affairs of public justice. The present chaotic condition of the law was a grave reproach to a great nation, and though we had many good laws, and much improvement had taken place, much still remained to be done. Referring to the Landed Estates Court, a court had been provided in Ireland in which every owner of land might have his title certified and made indefeasible. An admirable code of procedure had been prepared, which he believed would furnish a satisfactory solution of the difficult question, "How to simplify the transfer of land with complete security of title, and without disturbing the settled foundations of property." It certainly seemed desirable to attain to the greatest practicable uniformity in the laws of commerce, and to assimilate the laws throughout the United Kingdom; but this probably must await the formation of a department of justice. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland next came to the question of the consolidation of the statute laws, in which the various commissions had done much in preparing and providing, in separating and classifying, to prepare the



AMERICAN ALOE IN BLOOM IN THE GARDENS OF THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—SEE PAGE 392.



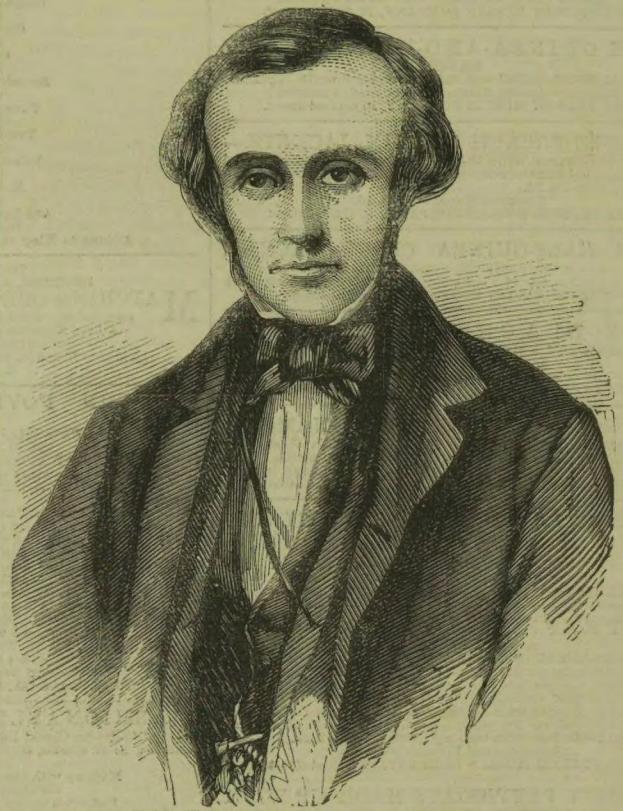
KIOSK IN THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.—SEE PAGE 392.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

OLD HOUSES, MOORFIELDS.

THE picturesque ornamentation in the front of the house shown in the Engraving is probably of the date of the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII., and was much used in London during that and the three succeeding reigns. The garden-house of Sir Paul Pindar, near Bishopsgate-street, and others, might be mentioned as characteristic examples of this description of the exterior decoration of the houses of ancient London.

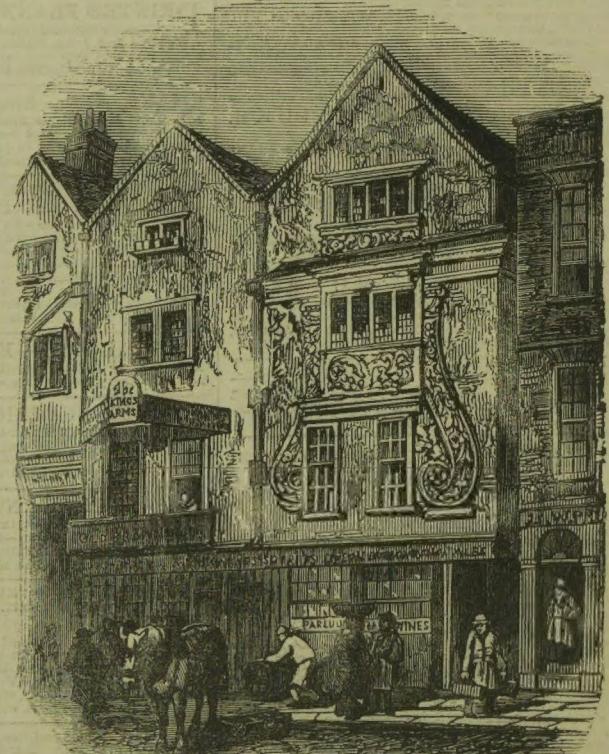
In the reigns of Charles I. and II. plaster patterns of greater beauty and more refinement were much used in the better class of houses, and harmonised well with the elaborately carved wood-work which was then in fashion. Most of these ceilings have now been removed; the exterior scroll-work even on the house in Moor-fields has altogether disappeared, and a hostelry, made splendid with plate-glass, brass-work, and Grecian capitals, has supplied the place of the unassuming entrance which was formerly here; and so

THE RIGHT HON. JOSEPH NAPIER, CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.
SEE PAGE 392.

great is the change that, although the old frame remains behind, it would puzzle a good antiquary to recognise an ancient house with such a new face.

This alteration may be taken as a characteristic example of the wonderful changes which have been made in the streets of the metropolis during the last few years. In the City the old London, reared chiefly in brickwork after the great fire, is rapidly giving place to a new city, chiefly built with stone, and of greatly improved architecture. The dark, dingy, and plain edifices used at the beginning of the present century by bankers, merchants, &c., have been transformed into lofty and substantial buildings; the shops have in like manner been enlarged and beautified; and even the great mass of the dwellings for various classes have assumed a more important and elegant appearance.

During the last few years—ever since the time of the Great Exhibition in 1851—a great number of old houses and shops, which, as examples of the architecture of bygone times had a certain amount of interest, have either been removed, or, like the inn in Moor-fields, had all their ancient features removed; and in a very short time the curious will search in vain for specimens of the architecture of the metropolis of the date of Queen Elizabeth's reign. It is only at present in the narrow margin which was saved from the fire of 1666 that any examples of domestic architecture



OLD HOUSES, MOORFIELDS.

older than that date can be found; and so terrible were the ravages of the conflagration that from near the Tower to the Temple, along part of Chancery-lane, the south-side of Holborn to Newgate, near Cripplegate, and eastward to Bishopsgate and Hounds-ditch, so complete was the destruction, that, with the exception of some crypts, and a few fragments of churches and old stone signs, all trace of antiquity has vanished.

From an examination of this neighbourhood it seems evident that this row of houses formerly looked into the fields, and was the skirt of London in this direction.